FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 060 30 March 1987

INTRA-BLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Participants Discuss Employment Policy AA 1
[MTI]
CEMA Radioelectronics Commission Ends Work AA 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Commentary Addresses Thatcher's Visit to Moscow D 1
Pitra Receives CPSU Central Committee Delegation D 1
Narozny, Hungarian Official Hold Talks in Prague D 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 25 Mar]
Trade Relations With Hungary To Rise by 1990 D 2
[RUDE PRAVO 24 Mar]
Polish Sejm Delegation Makes Prague Stopover D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 21 Mar]
Hoffmann, Delegation Return From WFTU Session D 3
Indian Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit D 3
People's Party Ends Congress, Reelects Zalman D 3
Commission Discusses Nuclear Plant Security D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 20 Mar]
Kosice Council To Regulate Further Water Supply D 4
[ROLNICKE NOVINY 23 Mar]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Further Reportage on Warsaw Pact Maneuvers, Observers E 1
FRG Officers Observe E 1
[Kuhn in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Mar]
Maneuvers Led by Belikov E 2
Viewed by CSCE Observers E 2
Address by USSR General E 2
Observers End Assignment E 3
Daily Assesses 'Contradictory' Kohl Statement E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21-22 Mar]
Continuing Coverage of Leipzig Trade Fair E 6
GDR, Foreign Officials Meet E 6
USSR's Vedernikov Visits E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 Mar]
Foreign Trade Deals Concluded E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Mar]
Ministers Discuss Goods Exchange E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Mar]

Trade Contracts Signed E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21-22 Mar]
Fair Concludes E 9
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 Mar]
Sindermann-Led Delegation Visits Japan E 9
Holds News Conference E 9
Visit to Nara E 11
Ends Visit, Departs E 11

HUNGARY

Further on Szuros Visit to United States F 1

POLAND

Reports Announce Higher Prices, Carry Reactions G 1
Price Rises Reported G 1
PAP Links Costs to Reform G 6
Paper Defends Measures G 7
[TRYBUNA LUDU 23 Mar]
Walesa Wants 'To Fight' Hikes [DPA] G 8
OPZZ Communique Notes Policy on Price Increases G 8
Ministers Examine Sociopolitical Issues G 10
[TRYBUNA LUDU 21-22 Mar]
Krakow Police Arrest Environmentalist Protestors G 11
[DPA]
WFTU Holds 37th Session in Warsaw 28-29 Mar G 11
Gaspar Opens Meeting G 11
Jaruzelski Meets With Delegates G 13
Ceausescu Sends Message G 13
Delegates Issue Note at Closing G 14
Malinowski, Delegation Meet Gromyko in USSR G 15
[cross-reference]
Officials Sign Joint Romanian Trade Protocol G 15
[TRYBUNA LUDU 21-22 Mar]
RZECZPOSPOLITA Carries 17 Mar Urban Conference G 15
[23 Mar]

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Speech at UCY, UCSAR Anniversary 21 Mar H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

Assembly Decides To Begin Changing Constitution I 1
FEC To Take 'Rigorous Measures' on Price Rises I 1
FEC Discusses Social Assets Law Amendments I 1
POLITIKA Sees Income Law 'Amended Very Soon' I 2
[25 Mar]
Personal Incomes Increase I 3
[POLITIKA 25 Mar]
Vrhovec Rules Out Extraordinary LCY Congress I 4
Presidium To Meet 28 Apr I 5
Waiters on Strike Fail To Serve Mikulic, Dolanc I 5
Serbian Strikes Longer, More Extensive Than in '86 I 6
[DANAS 24 Mar]

Kosovo Bakers Restore Dec '86 Bread Prices I 6
Tito Photographs Vandalized in Kosovo I 6
Kucan Speaks in Ljubljana on Slovene 'Syndrome' I 7
[POLITIKA 12 Mar]
Veterans Official Warns of Counterrevolutionaries I 8
Mikulic Official Visit to FRG Reviewed I 8
Makes Statement I 8
Talks Deemed 'Businesslike' I 9
Lolic, CPCZ's Fojtik Discuss Media Cooperation I 10
Socialist Alliance Head Receives PLO Delegation I 11
Mamula Ends Visit to Kuwait, Returns I 11
Federal Social Council Views Foreign Relations I 12
Briefs: Danish Ambassador Leaving; Djuretic Book Banned I 12

CEMA PARTICIPANTS DISCUSS EMPLOYMENT POLICY

LD241742 Budapest MTI in English 1511 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 24 (MTI) -- As reported earlier, the meeting of the state labour affairs bodies of the CEMA countries began in Budapest Tuesday.

The session was opened by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers who welcomed the participants in the name of the Central Committee and the government. Later he discussed the new requirements in economy with manpower in all the CMEA countries including Hungary, brought about by the shift to the intensive stage of economic development, and said it should be kept in mind when seeing to retention of full employment and improvements in working conditions. It is now a more difficult task, and one sometimes fraught with contradiction, he stressed.

With regard to Hungarian experience, he stated that decisions taken to make better use of working time, and to improve the organization of work have not yet had sufficient results, and therefore the government wants to improve upon work organization by taking further measures.

He then stressed that in the years to come, efficient employment must become a requirement equal in value to full employment. The most important task of the companies currently as well as in the future, is efficient employment of manpower, to which regulation and the economic environment ensures a satisfactory, flexible field of motion. The local state bodies must see to the regrouping of manpower, and to repeated assistance in the re-employment of workers who become superfluous to companies.

We are aware that there is going to be no small lack of understanding of this employment policy with its new outlook, that there will be disagreement, and at times, local conflict. We must undertake it in the interests of expanding the ability of the economy to produce an income, and of improving living conditions, said Laszlo Marothy.

Following the opening the meeting continued with a plenary session.

CEMA RADIO ELECTRONICS COMMISSION ENDS WORK

LD260552 Warsaw PAP in English 2245 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 25 -- The CMEA standing commission for cooperation in the field of radio engineering and electronics ended its 53rd meeting here today.

The commission has coordinated documents dealing with work implemented in the framelines of the "Complex Programme of Scientific and Technological Progress in CMEA Member States Till the Year 2000", including the most up to date scientific and technological trends.

The commission has adopted a "Long-Term Programme of Development of Multinational Specialization and Coproduction in Products of the Radio Engineering and Electronics Industry Till the Year 2000." The commission also adopted amendments to the time-table for the years 1987-88.

COMMENTARY ADDRESSES THATCHER'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD272131 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] The following commentary by Radio Prague's Stefan Babiak is devoted to the forthcoming visit to Moscow by the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher:

[Babiak] The talks in Moscow will apparently center on the Soviet proposal for eliminating Soviet and American medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe. Prior to her trip to Moscow Mrs Thatcher has held intensive consultations with French President Francois Mitterrand and with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Although Mrs Thatcher has publicly rejected speculations that she still undertake negotiations for the West on arms control issues during her 5-day visit, the British news media are portraying the trip as evidence of her big-league status in the Western alliance. The visit is also to enhance her prospects in general elections that are likely to be held this year.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has warned his colleagues against abandoning the zero option which according to him will damage the political credibility of the Western alliance. This would also be a mistake from the point of view of security policy, stressed the West German foreign minister. Despite these warnings there have been indications of attempts to link the Euromissile issue to other arms control questions. Mrs Thatcher herself has said that she is going to rely not only on realism, but first and foremost on force, during the talks in Moscow. Yet, standpoints like this would lead to a deadlock. Mrs Thatcher has also made it known that she is going to raise the human rights issue and (?thus explore) the democracy in Moscow. Yet the growth of democracy in the Soviet Union is in keeping with the domestic needs and follows a pattern strictly characteristic of socialism. It would be paradoxical to say the least if advice in this area was [word indistinct] the leader of a country where unemployment stands at almost 4 billion, a country which has been denying civil rights to 1 and 1/2 million of its subjects in Northern Ireland, a country which treats its colored population as second rate citizens. This would only divert the Soviet-British dialogue from key international issues. On the other hand the visit can have a favorable impact on arms control, an area in which Britain could become a catalyst, speeding up Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear weapons.

Britain can contribute to the improvement of the international situation, not to mention the fact that the forthcoming talks in Moscow could provide fresh impetus to Soviet-British cooperation. The Soviet Union is ready for such a dialogue. Its far-reaching initiatives have broken the ice in East-West relations. Now it is up to the Western alliance to show realism and the forthcoming visit to Moscow by Mrs Thatcher will indicate whether it is ready to do so.

PITRA RECEIVES CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LD290052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] Frantisek Pitra, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a CPSU Central Committee study delegation headed by Aleksandr Budyka, candidate member of the party's Central Committee and first deputy head of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the party Central Committee today in Prague.

In a friendly conversation, Frantisek Pitra told the guests about the realization of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and current issues in party political work following the 5th session of the party Central Committee. He told them about steps taken to secure the conclusions of the Conference of Secretaries for Party Work in Agriculture and the Food Industry of CEMA states in Moscow. He particularly told him about the deepening of direct relations between our enterprises and Soviet enterprises.

NAROZNY, HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL HOLD TALKS IN PRAGUE

AU262037 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak-Hungarian Consultations"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Roman Narozny, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Jozsef Benyi, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, held consultations in Prague on 23 and 24 March. They assessed issues of Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation in the sphere of culture, education, science, and medical care, as well as topical issues of international relations of interest to both sides. Their deliberations were attended by Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in the CSSR. The deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic was received by Frantisek Chlad, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH HUNGARY TO RISE BY 1990

AU270925 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 87 p 2

["(NY)"-signed report: "Dynamics of Czechoslovak-Hungarian Economic Relations; at a 21-Percent Increase by 1990"]

[Text] Prague -- According to the long-term agreement signed as a follow-up to the mutual plan coordination, the turnover of CSSR-Hungarian economic relations in the period 1986-90 will reach R8.5 billion. The turnover planned for the last year of the current 5-year plan (the eighth in our country, and the seventh in the Hungarian People's Republic) will be 21 percent higher than in 1985.

During the last 5-year period, the annual increment of the turnover of our two countries amounted to 9 percent and created favorable conditions for the further dynamics of economic relations.

Engineering industry products will continue to be the major items in the exchange of commodities; despite a certain drop, this also applies to such traditional goods as our exports of coke and heat-resistant materials, and, on the other hand, also to imports of grain, edible oils, and vegetables. The exchange of various assortments of goods between our own and Hungarian state and cooperative trade organizations will continue; Currently, this amounts to roughly 15 percent of the overall turnover. During the recent period, Czechoslovak exports more to Hungary than we import from the Hungarian People's Republic. This is due to the fact that the balance is in favor of our neighbors, as we were told by Robert Mosoczy, commercial councillor of the Hungarian Embassy in Prague.

POLISH SEJM DELEGATION MAKES PRAGUE STOPOVER

AU232113 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Mar 87 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Vladimir Vedra, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of the People, on Friday [20 March] received a delegation of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, headed by Vice Marshal Mieczyslaw Rakowski, which made a brief stopover in Prague. They exchanged views on topical tasks in the activities of top representative and legislative bodies of the two fraternal countries, and also on issues of further deepening mutual cooperation.

HOFFMANN, DELEGATION RETURN FROM WFTU SESSION

LD292221 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 29 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Poland -- The 37th session of the WFTU Bureau ended in Warsaw today. The session was addressed by Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions, on behalf of this organization. He pointed out that trade unions must actively oppose the policy of the arms race and pointed out the great significance of strengthening the unity of trade unions in the struggle of the working people and against the attempts of the monopolies to fragment the trade union movement. The session elected Miroslav Zavadil, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, member of the WFTU Bureau.

The Czechoslovak Trade Union delegation, headed by Comrade Karel Hoffmann, returned from Warsaw to Prague this evening.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD301033 Prague CTK in English 0930 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 30 (CTK) -- Indian Foreign Minister Narayan Dutt Tiwari arrived here today on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

He was welcomed at Prague Airport by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, at whose invitation the visit takes place, and other representatives of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry.

PEOPLE'S PARTY ENDS CONGRESS, REELECTS ZALMAN

LD290717 Prague CTK in English 1507 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 28 (CTK) -- Unqualified support for the strategy of speeding up Czechoslovakia's allround development was expressed at the 4th congress of the Czechoslovak People's Party which ended here today.

The People's Party associating above all people of Christian faith fully acknowledges the leading role of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in this country and wants to participate in the implementation of the main guidelines of the country's economic and social development for 1986-90, laid down by the 17th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party a year ago.

With a membership of 50,000, the party is the largest of the four non-Communist political parties working within the system of the National Front. The party was founded in 1919. In February 1948 when the working class in Czechoslovakia succeeded in foiling a coup attempted by the bourgeoisie, the People's Party followed up the progressive traditions of the Christian-social movement and supported the program of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The 4th congress of the party elected a 53-member Central Committee. Zbynek Zalman, the deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, was re-elected party chairman.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES NUCLEAR PLANT SECURITY

AU231520 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Mar 87 p 2

[Unsigned report in the "By Teletype, Mail, and Telephone..." column]

[Text] The CSSR Government Commission for Nuclear Power Industry convened on Thursday [19 March] in Prague. Its session was chaired by CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle. The commission discussed the report on the comprehensive comparison of localities for the construction of nuclear power plants in eastern Slovakia, northern Moravia, and eastern Bohemia, and the deadlines for their gradual commissioning for operations. The commission also assessed measures for enhancing the security of nuclear power plants in accordance with the CSSR Government resolutions adopted some time ago. It approved the status of the work group for diagnostics, and also dealt with certain other operational issues which concern the construction and operations of CSSR nuclear power plants.

KOSICE COUNCIL TO FURTHER REGULATE WATER SUPPLY

AU242148 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 23 Mar 87 p 1

["(DK)" and ROLNICKE NOVINY report: "Further Water Restrictions"]

[Text] Kosice (DK) -- At its Friday [20 March] session, the Kosice City National Committee Council decided to introduce further measures to regulate water supplies to the inhabitants of this large east Slovak city. Bukovec reservoir, serving the city's needs, currently contains only one-fifth of its total volume, that is, one-fifth of 4.5 million cubic meters of water; but 1 million cubic meters of water are drawn from the reservoir every month. This is the reason why the citizens of Kosice will be subjected to a 2-week experiment during which water will be supplied to them from 0600 to 0800 hours in the morning and from 1700 to 2100 hours in the evening; and Saturdays and Sundays from 0700 to 0900 hours and from 1700 to 2100 hours. At the end of the 2 weeks the results of the experimental restruction measure will be evaluated.

After the Report [subhead]

The citizens of Kosice will have to get used to further restrictions. This means that the situation is not at all rosy. Winter snow was expected to bring precipitation, but this did not materialize. The precipation deficit in the area amounts to 230 mm. So far the inhabitants of Kosice have been coping courageously with the situation which has befallen them. However, they lack information about the measures being taken to ensure sufficient water deliveries, about the progress achieved in the search for alternative water sourcees and in pumping water from the Bodva River into Bukovec reservoir.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS, OBSERVERS

FRG Officers Observe

AU261938 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 87 p 2

[Article by DPA correspondent Friedrich Kuhn: "For the First Time Officers of Both German States Will Meet"]

[Text] Bonn -- This will be a historic moment: For the first time in the history of the two German states, in the middle of the week, Bundeswehr officers and officers of the National People's Army [NVA] will meet in uniform on GDR Territory. Within the framework of the new confidence-building development between East and West, this Wednesday [25 March] two Bundeswehr lieutenant-colonels will travel to the GDR for the first time to observe Warsaw Pact maneuvers, together with other delegates from the Western and neutral world.

In the Gardelegen-Magdeburg-Wittenberg-Luebden-Brandenburg region 23,500 Soviet and 1,500 GDR soldiers and 500 tanks will be deployed in the period between 23 and 30 March. The two FRG officers will stay in the GDR until Saturday [28 March]. Bonn will also send two military observers to the GDR for the NVA's purely national 17,000-man exercise, which will take place in the Cottbus-Wittenberg-Torgau-Goerlitz region between 10 and 16 April. They will stay there from 13 to 15 April.

The East adheres to the "new climate of confidence" which has been created by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. In the final document which became effective on 1 January 1987, the 35 participating states pledged to invite observers to maneuvers involving 17,000 or more soldiers. Already during the 2-6 February exercises in the CSSR and the 9-14 March exercises in Poland, the Eastern Pact system proved its loyalty to the treaty and has permitted Western observers more insight into its military training than it did before.

The CSCE 1975 Final Act provided for a regular exchange of observers for larger scale maneuvers. But, contrary to the new practice, invitations were not mandatory then. So the Warsaw Pact took a reserved attitude, whereas the West was generous. Between 1975 and 1986 NATO announced 35 maneuvers and extended invitations to 32 exercises. During the same period of time the East held 27 large-scale maneuvers, but extended invitations to only eight of them.

During Bundeswehr maneuvers, officers from the East are always allowed to move freely within the terrain, to speak with all soldiers, and there are no restrictions with regard to the inspection of arms. Very few things are kept secret. So far the practice has been quite different in the East. NATO representatives were only allowed to follow maneuvers from a distance. "It is true that we were always treated excellently but we were hardly able to observe the actual maneuvers," it was reported. This has obviously changed now.

As was recently the case in the CSSR and Poland, in the GDR officers from the Western alliance are also made familiar with the state of the maneuvers. They are even allowed to bring their own binoculars, although these are checked for small cameras, for example, that might have been built into them, because taking photographs and filming training soldiers was and is forbidden in the East. Visitors from the West are allowed contact with simple soldiers and commanders and may express a wish for special inspections, something which was unthinkable in the preceding years.

Maneuvers Led by Belikov

LD272118 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1154 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Magdeburg, 27 Mar (ADN) -- The actvities of the troops of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] and the GDR NVA in the joint maneuvers were marked today by close cooperation between the allied armed forces. Military personnel from the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act had the opportunity to watch the maneuvers led by Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the GSFG, on a troop training area.

Major General Bruno Petroshka, deputy chief of the main staff of the joint troop maneuvers [name and title as received], welcomed the generals and officers from 20 states. He gave them a situation report and explained the details of the subsequent operations. Afterwards the guests, who made avid use of their observation documents and binoculars, witnessed an airborne landing by the "blue" side. MI-8 transport helicopters bearing the two armies' emblems, set down a reinforced motorized infantry batallion of the NVA in the midst of the "orange" defenses. It was led by Major Werner Christophel. The members of his unit had prepared themselves for this test with very good and good ratings in the socialist competition entitled "Soldiers's Deed for the 11th Party Congress."

Viewed by CSCE Observers

LD281727 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1009 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] Magdeburg, 28 Mar (ADN) -- The joint troop exercise held by the GSFG and the GDR NVA continued today. As on previous days, observers from 20 CSCE states were present. On the final day of their observations they followed the actions of units of a Soviet tank division on a troop exercise area, supported by combat helicopters and fighter bombers.

Address by USSR General

LD281736 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1356 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] Magdeburg, 28 Mar (ADN) -- At the conclusion of the work of the international observers at the joint troop exercises of the GSFG and the GDR NVA, Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander of the exercise and GSFG commander in chief, met the representatives from 20 CSCE states. Speaking at a dinner he stressed that the work of the observers was wholly in line with the spirit of the Final Act of the Stockholm conference. This demonstrated that the USSR and the GDR strictly observe their undertaken commitments. The observers had performed good work and fulfilled their obligations in the spirit of the Stockholm conference.

Brigadier General Philip Halm Mallory (USA) replied that Stockholm had become a step which ensured that the purpose of military exercises are correctly understood. "We are here for that reason. I would like to thank our hosts for receiving us so well." He proposed a toast to "the development of understanding between our states, to trust and to peace."

Observers End Assignment

LD281934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] Magdeburg, 28 Mar (ADN) -- The observers from 20 CSCE signatory states today ended their assignment to the joint exercise of the GSFG and the GDR NVA. In accordance with the Stockholm Document on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe, they attended operations of the two fraternal armies from 25 March. At the exercise in the Gardelegen, Magdeburg, Wittenberg, Lueben, and Brandenburg region some 25,000 personnel of both armies had been improving their training level.

On the same day Lieutenant General Gerhard Kunze, NVA deputy chief of the Main Staff, on behalf of the GDR Government, and by order of Minister for National Defense Army General Heinz Kessler, bade farewell to the observers. He said that the GDR sees the practical implementation of the Stockholm conference provisions by all parties as evidence of the endeavor to develop new forms and procedures in the relations between states of different social systems. Together with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, the GDR is determined to do everything in its power to contribute to the lessening of military confrontation, the building of trust and the strengthening of security of all parties.

"In the light of our historical experience we feel -- as Erich Honecker, the GDR's highest representative, has reiterated -- committed to a policy aimed at ensuring that war should never again eminate from the soil of the GDR and the Federal Republic of Germany, only peace. That includes ensuring the military protection of our socialist state and fulfilling our alliance obligations in the Warsaw Pact," Lt Gen Kunze said. The exercise served the defense which the NVA is fulfilling alongside the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies. He thanked the observers for their correct bahavior and wished them a safe return.

On the last day, soldiers of a Soviet armored division, supported by combat helicopters and fighter bombers, demonstrated their fighting power and combat preparedness in a counter attack to annihilate the intruding "opponent."

DAILY ASSESSES 'CONTRADICTORY' KOHL STATEMENT

AU241216 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Mar 87 p 2

[Unattributed commentary: "On the Government Statement of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl"]

[Text] On behalf of the CDU/CSU and FDP government coalition, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl made his government statement for the coming legislative period before the newly elected Bundestag on 18 March 1987. He gave it the slogan "Preserve what has been achieved -- win over the future."

The policies, negotiated after lengthy coalition talks, hardly do justice to this slogan. The government statement is very contradictory, both in the domestic and foreign policy spheres.

In it, some new points in questions related to the disarmament complex and relations with the USSR and the GDR are emphasized, but at the same time, quite a few outdated ideas are trotted out. Nothing of substance is visible. Thus the bourgeois HANDELSBLATT described the government statement as a "nonpaper" in important areas. The FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU characterized it as a "shining example of a policy of evasion." It could not be expected otherwise after the elections, in which the chancellor lost 2 million votes.

An important point that must be noted, however, is that in the foreign policy sphere, the prevailing aim is to correct things with the FRG's eastern neighbors, even though an unmistakable attempt is made in the relevant sections of the government statement to slander those with whom cooperation is desired. Despite this, it must be noted that the offensive peace and disarmament policy, and the constructive policy for dialogue of the USSR, the GDR and the socialist fraternal countries, as well as the impetus of the FRG peace movement and, not least, the electoral vote, has helped to bring about a more realistic course of detente policy. Kohl's support for the dismantling of medium-range missiles and his pledge to expand relations with the USSR and the GDR are to be welcomed.

In the economy, the signs point to a downward trend. The scope for cosmetic social corrections is restricted and the trend is one of further restrictions. The five-state parliamentary elections due in 1987 have caused strong forces within the union to postpone concrete decisions regarding drastic and unpopular measures for social welfare cuts.

The Kohl government responds to the anticipated deepening of political and social conflicts, and the obvious failure of the concept of social partnership, with intensified repressive measures, and with moral appeals to safeguard "internal peace." This explains the prominence given to questions of internal security in H. Kohl's speech.

The Union's dilemma has increased and H. Kohl's position has weakened. The need to attract large sections of the voting public as a "party of the people" and, as the main party of monopoly capital, also fulfilling the latter's demands, further exacerbates the conflict of interests between the "business wing" and the party wing close to the trade unions. As a result, the government statement has a flavor of compromise in many passages. It leaves important questions unanswered and provides scope for instability and conflict. It shows a picture of a government which faces many imponderables. Quite frankly, achievements are not being preserved and the future is not being won over.

As a result of the coalition talks, Kohl stated that "realistic detente policy" is a necessary contribution to peace preservation. He announced the intention of pursuing the latter on the basis of treaties and the CSCE Final Act. The FRG's foreign policy must serve "good neighborliness" and be an "active and worldwide peace policy."

With reference to the opportunities resulting from Reykjavik to reach concrete agreements on disarmament and arms control between the two superpowers, he supported the proposed zero solution for U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles, welcomed a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons, and spoke in favor of a test ban agreement and a gradual worldwide ban on chemical weapons, although he did not directly comment on the disarmament initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states and insinuated a need for action on the part of the USSR. Neither did his statement make clear how the FRG would bring its influence to bear on this question, nor what concrete steps it is considering to support the proposals.

Kohl expressed his restrained criticism of the United States of America with regard to adherence to the ABM Treaty. In contrast to the 1983 government statement, Kohl did not speak as West European champion of the U.S. policy of confrontation and the SDI project. Drastic reductions in offensive weapons must necessarily have an influence on the need for and size of defensive systems.

However, to dispel any doubts, H. Kohl underlined that the highest political priority is attached to strengthening NATO and the alliance with the United States in foreign policy. Referring to a continuing "Soviet threat," Kohl expressed clear commitment to the strategy of deterrence and "forward defense." He spoke in favor of the "presence of strong U.S. troops" in the FRG, and at the same time demanded the "safeguarding of the great deployment value of the Bundeswehr" in line with the FRG's importance in NATO.

His policy statements toward the USSR and the socialist states reflect the overall dilemma of the newly elected government. Kohl declared his support for the European system of treaties and attached central importance to relations between the FRG and the USSR. He stressed an interest in intensifying dialogue and cooperation with the USSR. At the same time he peristed in the aforementioned fundamental anti-Soviet stance.

The multitrack nature of the coalition's policy in its statements on shaping relations between the FRG and the GDR is striking. They contain good intentions as regards the development of relations, and also well-known revanchist positions, which, despite repetition, have no prospects.

The joint statement [by Kohl and Honecker] of 12 March 1985 was taken up by Federal Chancellor Kohl in the government statement, and thus declared a valid basis of government policy. He spoke in favor of a "good, open climate." The basic treaty and existing agreements should be utilized and filled with life. Cooperation in the sphere of trade, environmental protection and the energy sector, scientific-technical exchange, in culture, tourist traffic, town-twinning agreements and youth exchanges should be intensified.

It is notable however, that the remark contained in the prereleased text of the speech that the GDR had contributed to the progress in relations between the two German states achieved during the past few years, was omitted in the speech.

To counter the concern of neighbors, not least of these the ones in Western Europe, about dreams of a Greater Germany, Kohl rejected a "special German way" and referred to the interweaving of the "national problem in East-West relations.

Openly interfering in the affairs of other socialist states, Kohl stressed "a duty of guardianship" for the "Germans who are still living today in the countries of Central, Eastern and Southeast Europe."

With regard to Berlin (West), Kohl, in contradiction to the Quardripartite Agreement, stressed that the "links with the Federal Republic" must be maintained and intensified.

Following this government statement there are more questions than answers, in view of the preceding election campaign. It is hoped that not merely the opposition, but, as the talks in Leipzig showed, the Federal Government will take a foreign policy path which corresponds to the interests and demands of the people.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR

GDR, Foreign Officials Meet

AU231012 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 19 March on page 3 carries eight reports on meetings between GDR and foreign officials at the Leipzig Spring Fair.

The first (100 words) report covers talks on expanding economic relations between the GDR and Egypt, held by Gerhard Tautenhahn, GDR minister for general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building, and Magdi Abdel Gawad [name as published], state under secretary in the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade of the Arab Republic of Egypt. In particular, the export of silo plants, rice, and wheat mills to Egypt were discussed.

The second report (100 words) covers talks on industrial cooperation between the GDR and Argentina, conducted by Wilhelm Bastian, deputy minister of foreign trade and chairman of the GDR side of the GDR-Argentina Joint Commission, and Walter Schmale, director general of the Industrial Association of the Argentine Republic, "Perez Companc."

The third report (150 words) covers discussions on the further development of foreign trade relations between the GDR and Cyprus in the field of machines and equipment for the foodstuffs industry, consumer goods industry, and electrical engineering. The talks were held by Wilhelm Bastian, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Michael Erotokritis, state secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The fourth report (100 words) covers talks held by Hans-Joachin Boehme, GDR minister of university and technical school matters, with representatives of "renowned institutions and enterprises from Egypt, Brazil, FRG, Greece, Jordan, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Arab Emirates," discussing possibilities of commercial cooperation with GDR universities.

The fifth report (100 words) covers talks on long-term relations between the GDR and Sweden, in which "the business contacts between companies in both countries in the field of electrical engineering and electronics were praised." The discussions were held by Ulrich Grande, GDR deputy minister of electrical engineering and electronics, and Jan Carling, state secretary in Sweden's Ministry of Industry.

The sixth report (100 words) covers talks on goods exchange and economic cooperation between the GDR and Mozambique, conducted by Claus Gadet, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Alfredo Gamito, state secretary of the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The seventh report (120 words) covers discussions on economic cooperation between the GDR and Venezuela, held by Claus Gaedt, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, and the economic delegation from the Republic of Venezuela, headed by Eduardo Mayobre, president of the State Foreign Trade Office. The GDR is supplying machine building equipment to Venezuela, while it receives foodstuffs and industrial products.

The eighth report (100 words) covers a meeting between Thomas Neubert, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Alif Abdul al-Baragni [name as published], deputy minister of economy, trade, and supply of the Yemen Arab Republic. They paid tribute to "the results of economic-technical cooperation" and agreed to further expand the relations between the two countries.

USSR's Vedernikov Visits

AU231314 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Mar 87 p 3

[Excerpts] The Soviet Government delegation to the Leipzig Spring Fair under the leadership of Gennadiy Vedernikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited the exhibition of domestic and foreign exhibitors. It was accompanied by Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology. [passage omitted] The delegation was welcomed at the fair ground by Felix Meier, GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics; and by Dr Kurt Singhuber, GDR minister of ore mining, metallurgy, and potash. The exhibits that elicited particular interest were those that had come about as the result of the successful cooperation and specialization between enterprises and scientific institutions of the GDR and USSR, which had existed in these industrial sectors for many years.

Thus Prof Dr Wolfgang Biermann, director general of the Car Zeiss Jena VEB combine and member of the SED Central Committee, reported how the agreements between the governments of the USSR and the GDR in the field of microelectronics, fiber optical light guidance technology, and X-ray analytical measuring technology are being purposefully implemented. He particularly stressed, in this context, cooperation in the manufacture of components and equipment for maximum integration in microelectronics. [passage omitted] Cordial talks with exhibitors from other socialist countries also took place at the fair ground. [passage omitted] Companies from the FRG and Japan were also visited.

Foreign Trade Deals Concluded

AU231039 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Mar p 1

[Text] Leipzig (ND) -- On Wednesday [18 March] intense business activities in all sectors of the Leipzig Spring Fair could be observed. GDR combines and foreign trade enterprises have concluded important business deals with trade partners from many countries on the export and import of goods, and on technical and technological know-how.

Extensive mutual deliveries were agreed upon by the foreign trade enterprises Robotron Export-Import and the Soviet foreign trade enterprise Elektronorgetekhnika.

Foreign trade enterprise Metallurgy Trade and Bulgarian foreign trade enterprise Rudmetal have signed important export-import contracts. Among other things, the GDR will supply structural steel, angular steel, special steel plates and seamless pipes, and will receive cold-rolled steel plates, and copper and brass bands.

Continuing the long-standing cooperation, a contract on the import of equipment for a conveyor belt plant in the Witznitz open-pit mine has been concluded between the foreign trade enterprise Industrial Plant Import and the Polish foreign trade enterprise Kopex.

At the VEB Thuringia Sonneberg fair stand, an agreement for the delivery of equipment for a Nigerian ceramics works producing household dishes has been concluded between the GDR foreign enterprise Glass and Ceramics and the enterprise Eleganze Industries Ltd., Lagos.

The exchange of agricultural technology has been agreed upon by the foreign trade enterprise Fortschritt Agricultural Machinery and Mtokov Praha. Under this agreement the CSSR will receive combine harvesters, potato harvesting machines, field choppers [feldhaecksler], and further agricultural technology, while the GDR is to receive, among other things, tractors, beet top loaders, and potato planting machines.

The Algerian company Ferrovial from Annaba will deliver railroad freight cars to the GDR. Algeria will start motor grader assembly production in 1987.

The Austrian company Steinhofer has bought four large machines for seed preparation and a screening separator with a capacity of 100 tons of grain per hour from foreign trade enterprise Fortschritt Agricultural Machines.

Licenses for vacuum contactor manufacture from the Berlin-Treptow "Friedrich Ebert" Electrical Appliance Works were taken by China. Among other things, the agreement stipulates the provision of constructional, technical, and technological know-how, of tool documentations and the delivery of special technical equipment.

Foreign trade enterprise Schiffskommerz has concluded an agreement with the Norwegian Haugesun shipyard for the general repair of the "Warnemuende" ferry from the German railway in Norway.

Ministers Discuss Goods Exchange

AU232055 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Leipzing -- Gerhard Beil, GDR minister of foreign trade, and Yvonne M.C.T. van Rooy, minister of foreign trade of the Netherlands, discussed possibilities of expanding goods exchange. A conversation took place between Hans-Joachim Lauck, GDR minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction, and He Guangyuan, PRC deputy minister of the machine building industry. Felix Meier, minister of electrical engineering and electronics, received Tom Rubale, trade minister of Uganda. Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery building, held a talk with Dencho Chakarov, chairman of the Association for Vehicle, Agricultural and Building Technology of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who was also received by Gerhard Tautenhahn, minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle buidling.

Trade Contracts Signed

AU241135 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Leipzig (ND) -- On the next to last day of the Leipzig Spring Fair, important contracts were signed by GDR combines and foreign trade enterprises. Contracts were concluded with the USSR on the export of 23 factory trawlers and 5 passenger ships for inland navigation. [paragraph continues]

The Transportation Equipment, Conveying Equipment, and Cranes Export-Import foreign trade enterprise, and the Soviet Mashinoimport All-Union Association agreed on the export of crawler slewing cranes and railroad slewing cranes, wharf cranes, and shed service scrapers. Mashinoimport will receive 240 hydraulic multipurpose dredges from the Baukema Export-Import foreign trade enterprise.

Furthermore, Baukema delivers construction machinery at a value of about R7 million to the CSSR.

The Locomotive Construction and Electrotechnical Plant Export-Import company sold electrical machine building engines to the Swedish Johnson company. The Carl Zeiss Jena Combine will deliver an automatic assembly manufacturing line for the Polish tire industry to the Metallexport company.

The Electrical Engineering foreign trade enterprise concluded a contract on the export of electrical engines from the Electrical Machine Building combine with the Japanese Mitsui company and with Arnhold and Co Ltd, Hong Kong.

The International Fair Congress "Agrotech 87" concluded its work on Friday, too.

Fair Concludes

AU241007 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Mar 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Leipzig (ADN/ND) -- On Saturday [21 March] after 7 days of intensive negotiations and business deals, as well as exchange of scientific-technological information, the 1987 Leipzig Spring Fair was successfully concluded. With their participation in this important economic event 9,000 exhibitors from all continents, as well as politicians, tradesmen, and visitors from 110 countries confirmed the great international appeal of this fair.

In talks and meetings with Erich Honecker and other representatives of the GDR at the beginning of the fair, foreign government representatives, diplomats, and businessmen expressed their strong interest in developing stable and durable economic agreements. It was emphasized that trade and economic cooperation for mutual benefit offers real opportunities to consolidate the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. [passage omitted]

SINDERMANN-LED DELEGATION VISITS JAPAN

Holds News Conference

LD260401 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1445 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Mar (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, assessed his talks with leading Japanese politicians and parliamentarians as a success for the policy of dialogue and collaboration between states with different social systems.

"We'll take home much inspiration and many suggestions from our Japanese partners for the further deepening of bilateral relations," he declared to an international press conference in Tokyo today. [paragraph continues]

The People's Chamber delegation had the opportunity of exchanging thoughts and experiences with representatives of all parliamentary parties as well as leading personalities from economic life in the talks. The state of relations were assessed as good. They experienced a tangible boost, particularly after the visits of Erich Honecker to Japan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to the GDR.

Answering a correspondent's question, Horst Sindermann added that the Japanese have shown great interest in the stable and dynamic development of the GDR, and the way in which it has solved economic and social questions of development.

At the center of his meetings with Prime Minister Nakasone, Foreign Minister Kuranari, and other personalities of political life, was the removal of the danger of a nuclear war, the president of the People's Chamber said. Agreement reigned between the GDR and Japan on the necessity of liquidating the medium-range missiles in Europe in accordance with the Gorbachev proposal. Both sides were of similar opinion regarding the extension of this process to Asia and the complete removal of all nuclear weapons.

In answer to a further question, the president of the People's Chamber said that both German states had to have a fundamental interest in the disappearance of nuclear missiles and other weapons of mass destruction from their territories. In this context Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, immediately suggested to the FRG Chancellor that they should start negotiations. A Europe free of medium-range nuclear weapons would be an important step along the difficult path of removing all nuclear weapons in the world.

During the day, the delegation of the Supreme People's Representative Body of the GDR met with representatives of the Japan-GDR parliamentary friendship groups from both the upper and lower houses in parliament for a ceremonial session. Dr Yoshihiko Tsuchiya, chairman of the parliamentary group in the Upper House, assessed the visit by the GDR delegation as a significant contribution to deepening the traditional friendly contacts between the parliaments of both countries, as well as an impulse for the intensification of good relations of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and Japan. He conveyed his best wishes to his guests for their responsible work for the welfare of the people.

On behalf of the delegation from the People's Chamber, Dr Hans Modrow, chairman of the GDR-Japan Friendship Group, expressed his gratitude for their thoroughly warm reception. He gave great recognition to the work of the Japanese parliamentarians who actively support a lively parliamentary exchange in the interests of peace.

In the following frank discussion, the representatives of all parties and factions in the parliaments of both states expressed their support for an even more effective collaboration between the parliamentary friendship groups of the GDR and Japan. The exchange of experiences on the role and activities of the parliaments in striving for peace, detente, and disarmament was to be brought even further into the focus of their common work.

The hosts reminded their guests that in 1945 Japan had to go through the terrible experience of being the first and only country to undergo a nuclear attack. They stressed their will to eliminate all nuclear weapons. They expressly welcomed the Gorbachev proposal on the removal of medium-range missiles in Europe and linked it to the expectation that this process would be extended to Asia and the Pacific Basin.

Horst Sindermann stressed that the strengthening of the movement for peace and disarmament on all continents is bringing humanity ever closer to the goal of a world free from nuclear weapons. On the same day the People's Chamber delegation led by Horst Sindermann concluded its talks with political parties and organizations. Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Socialist Party of Japan, paid tribute to the common efforts of the SED and SPD for the creation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor in Central Europe. This initiative was in accord with the efforts of the Socialist Party of Japan. She gave the Soviet proposal on the removal of medium-range missiles in Central Europe key significance for the whole disarmament process. Takako Doi and Horst Sindermann expressed their support for the deepening of relations between the SED and the Socialist Party of Japan during their meeting.

Horst Sindermann and the members of the delegation held a lively exchange of opinions with Koshiro Ishida, vice chairman of the Komeito Party; with Saburo Tsukamoto, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party; and with Daisaku Ikeda, president of the Buddhist Peace Union, Soka Gakkei International. In the evening GDR Ambassador to Japan Dieter Jaeger held a reception in honor of the People's Chamber delegation. In attendance were Kenzaburo Hara, president of the Japanese Lower House; Dr Eishiro Saito, president of the Employers' Federation, as well as other personalities.

Visit to Nara

LD272112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1133 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 27 Mar (ADN) -- During a visit today to the central Japanese city of Nara, the delegation from the GDR People's Chamber familiarized themselves with the country's cultural traditions and achievements in micro electronics. In a talk with Horst Sindermann, people's chamber president and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Governor Shigekyo Ueda declared great interest in the expansion of Japanese - GDR relations for the benefit of peace and international detente. Horst Sindermann presented 120 saplings, a present from the People's Chamber. [passage omitted] Shigekyo Ueda presented a certificate for the presentation of 200 Japanese cherry trees to the GDR, for which Horst Sindermann warmly thanked him.

In a visit to the computer technology branch of the Japanese concern Sharp, Horst Sindermann and his delegation learned about the latest research in electronics and their application in serial production. [passage omitted] Sindermann praised the important scientific-technical achievements of the well-known Japanese concern, including the development of the first all-transistorized desk-top computer in the world in 1964. [passage omitted] In the evening the governor of Nara hosted a reception in honor of the GDR delegation.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD281219 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0925 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 28 Mar (ADN) -- A GDR People's Chamber delegation, led by its president, Horst Sindermann, ended its official visit to Japan today and left by air for home. [passage omitted]

FURTHER ON SZUROS' VISIT TO UNITED STATES

LD280324 Budapest MTI in English 1829 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] New York, March 27 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the Foreign Affirs Committee of the National Assembly, visited the United States of America March 15 to 27, on the invitation of Dante Fascell, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the American House of Representatives. Matyas Szuros weas accompanied by Csaba Tabajdi, head of the foreign affairs sub-department of the Central Committee, and Tamas Lovassy, staff-member of the Central Committee.

Matyas Szuros met George Bush, vice-president of the United States of America. The Hungarian politician held talks with Secretary of State George Shultz, and John Whitehead, first assistant secretary of state, and Rozanne Ridgway, undersecretary for foreign affairs. He also met Charles Wick, director of the United States Information Agency, Paul Freedenberg, assistant secretary of commerce, and Fritz Ermath, assistant national security advisor. He held talks with leading representataives of Congress, including Senator Claiborne Pell, chairman of the foreign affiars committee of the Senate, and Senator Christopher Dodd, and with Dante Fascell, chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the House of Representatives, and Representatives Steny Hoyer, Tom Lantos, and Stephen Solarz.

At the discussions, the sides reviewed the development of East-West relations, the state of arms restriction, and major issues of Hungarian-American cooperation. They stated that the relation between the two countries that belong to differing social-economic systems is developing smoothly, and there are opportunities to further develop bilateral relations. They stressed that economic-commercial cooperation can alike contribute to strengthening the Hungarian-American relation, to developing international cooperation, and to strengthening confidence.

During the visit Matyas Szuros held talks with prominent representatives of American political, social and economic life. In Los Angeles, he met Armand Hammer, chairman of the board of Occidental Petroleum Corporation. He exchanged views with former National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger, former secretary of state, and Zbigniew Brzezinski, former national security advisor. In New York, Matyas Szuros met noted public personality Rabbi Arthur Schneier, and Edward Koch, mayor of New York. Also present at this meeting was Gyorgy Banlaki, chief consul of Hungary in New York. Matyas Szuros held a lecture in the Institute of East-West Security Studies.

The secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee visited Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary-general of the United Nations organization. At the meeting, the sides reviewed relations between Hungary and the world organization, and several major issues related to the state of international cooperation. Also representative of Hungary to the United Nations.

In New York, Matyas Szuros held talks with Lee Dlugin, member of the political committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America. They reviewed timely issues of cooperation between the two parties.

Also present at the meetings and discussions was Vencel Hazi, Hungarian ambassador to Washington.

REPORTS ANNOUNCE HIGHER PRICES, CARRY REACTIONS

Price Rises Reported

LD282145 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] We shall now broadcast a report from the Ministry of Finance:

[Unidentified correspondent] The price rise and ways of guarding against its effects: The minister of finance has provided information on the scale and the timing of rises in the official prices of certain goods and services in the current year.

The rise in official prices is lower than had been planned -- since the opinion of trade unions had, partially, been taken into account -- and the official prices of food, calculated over the whole year, will rise by 9.6 percent, instead of the planned 13 percent. The rise in different prices is varied to improve the proportions. At the same time the government is also going to increase protective benefits [swiadczenia oslonowe] -- although in some cases not by as much as was being postulated by the trade unions.

The prices rises:

On 29 March this year there will be a rise in the official prices of some foodstuffs. Some examples:

The price of a loaf of bread, of a popular type, will rise by Z4-5; that of flour by Z6-8; that of porridge, oats, and semolina by Z4-6 for a half-kilo bag; ordinary milk will go up by Z2 and full fat milk by Z4. The price of a kilogram of sugar goes up by Z10; low fat curd cheese by Z6 a kilo, and full fat cheese by Z10. All remaining cheeses, yellow cheeses, and cheese spreads, go up by about 10 percent. The cost of a packet of butter goes up by Z27-34; as in previous years the prices of milk, butter and white cheese will go down during the summer months.

The prices of pork fat and lard remain unchanged; popular margarines go up by Z2-5 per packet; cooking oil [olej uniwersalny] by Z5 a bottle and edible oils -- made of imported raw materials -- by about 15 percent. All types of meat and cured meats, as well as chicken sold for ration cards, will all go up on 1 April this year by 10 percent.

Official prices ceased to be in effect on 1 January as far as certain foodstuffs are concerned, producers -- in agreement with the retail trade -- are introducing newly agreed upon or regulated prices. The scale of these increases -- which concerns, among others, cereals, noodles, icing sugar and refined sugar -- will not be very different than the increase in official prices given above. The only goods to increase more steeply are the Bobovita and Bobofrut [baby foods] preserves.

This year there will be no more rises in the official prices of basic foodstuffs -- if agricultural production does not turn out to be much lower than that planned for 1987.

On 29 March this year there will also be an increase in the price of cigarettes, spirits, gasoline, and diesel oil.

The price of a packet of Popularne cigarettes will be Z27; that of Poznanskie -- Z35; Klubowe -- Z42; Radomskie -- Z50; Carmen -- Z110; Caro -- Z100.

The price of spirits will rise by about 20 percent.

The price of ethyl gasoline 94 [high grade gasoline] is to increase from its price of Z60 to Z75; ethyl gasoline 78 [lowest grade gasoline] rises from Z52 to Z65; diesel oil goes up from Z42 to Z50 a liter. A new type of gasoline is to be introduced: ethyl gasoline 86 -- its price is to be Z70 a liter.

Those who possess gasoline coupons for the first quarter of this year will get gasoline to the end of March 1987 at the prices which had been in force up until now.

The retail prices of coal, coke, electric power and gas are to go up on 1 April; there will also be increases in the cost of central heating and hot water.

The retail price of top quality lump coal will increase from its present price of Z3,300 to Z5,000 a tonne. There is a similar increase in other qualities of coal and coke.

The price of high-methane content gas goes up from Z4 to Z5 per cubic meter and the same happens for other types of gas.

Electric power prices are to rise from their price of Z2.60 to Z3.20 for each kilowatt-hour. The prices for energy consumption during night hours -- just as they have been so far -- will be cut in half.

Central heating costs go up by Z4 and those of hot water by Z1.50 monthly for each square meter of living space.

The increased production costs incurred by farmers as a result of the price rises of coal, electric power, and liquid fuels, will be taken into account when deciding new economic conditions for agricultural produce for the year 1987-88, in such a way as not to worsen its profitability.

Letter and parcel rates will be increased by mid-April this year. The rate for an ordinary local letter and a postcard, as well as for an ordinary long-distance letter will be increased by Z5. The postage rates for parcels that have been in force for more than 4 years will be increased according to weight; for example, for a parcel up to 2 kilograms the rate will be increased from Z15 to Z30.

An increase in nursery and kindergarten fees is foreseen in the fall of this year but this will not affect families with the lowest incomes. Principles for applying new nursery and kindergarten fees in the new school year 1987-88 will be established only after discussions and consultations have taken place.

Rail and long-distance PKS bus fares [State Motor Transport] will be raised by an average of 30 percent in October 1987. Municipal transport fares will be set by the voivodas who will decide the date of their change.

Increase of incomes: The Central Annual Plan [CPR] for 1987 envisages an equal increase of wages and prices respectively, calculated without alcohol and cigarettes. The scale of wage increases in enterprises will be varied according to the increase in labor efficiency. To enable all enterprises to raise wages to compensate partly for the increase in the cost of living according to the plan for 1987, the amount of Z550 per employee has been exempted from tax on over-norm payments [overtime, bonus and premium payments].

Moreover, in accordance with the postulates put forward by the trade union movement, the amount of Z420 will be exempt from additional tax on over-the-norm wages which influence the cost and exceed 12 percent [as heard]. This concerns employees whose wages, calculated without overtime and profit bonuses, do not exceed Z14,000. This will make it possible to additionally increase wages of lower-income employees. Specific decisions in these matters will be taken by enterprises.

Enterprises which fulfill the conditions contained in the Decree of the Council of Ministers of 28 March this year will be permitted to pay out an advance on the profits for 1986 before the balance of payments is officially approved.

Budget units [as heard] which plan a wage increase in 1987 later than the introduction of the food price increase will raise the pay of all fulltime employees by Z550 per month as from 1 April this year until the planned wage increase.

Old age pensioners and those receiving disability pensions will receive raised benefits according to the principles, which are already known generally, this year. The extent of these increases ensures an increase in the real value of old-age and disability pensions.

In accordance with the trade union movement postulates the following steps are being taken to soften the effects of price rises for families and people in a particularly difficult material situation: As of 1 April there will be a rise in benefits and family benefits, and the income threshold determining benefits which are due will be raised by Z1,000. With income up to Z5,000 the benefit will be Z2,650, and with income above Z5,000 the benefits and family benefits remain unchanged. Permanent and seasonal benefits from social security are being raised by Z550 a month.

Taking into account public postulates, a special social pension will be introduced as of 1 April in the current year for people with a lifelong disability suffered since childhood who cannot take a job due to their disability. The pension will be Z7,000 for first group invalids, and Z5,600 for second group invalids.

Grants for students have been raised every year in accordance with the increase of the cost of living. They were raised in October 1986, and the next rise will follow in October 1987. The present charges for meals in students' hostels and canteens will be maintained until that time.

Nursing benefits for disabled children rise from Z2,100 to Z2,300, and supplementary benefits for sick children entitled to additional ration coupons for food, rise by Z250. In spite of a rise in benefits related to the increase of the lowest income, there is also a rise in benefits for families of called-up recruits, who are the only supporters of a family.

There is a rise of Z150 in benefits from alimony fund for people who are not entitled to family benefit. Also the threshold has been raised from Z6,000 to Z8,000 of the income which entitles people to assistance from the alimony fund; the top level of benefits from the fund rises by Z1,000.

Sick and disabled children who do not go to schools will be entitled to reduced fares for rail and coach journeys and for communal transport.

In spite of the increase since January 1 of the current year in allocations for social and housing funds, there is a rise of Z1,500 per person in the allocation for a social fund for people working in particularly difficult conditions.

More funds have also been allocated for people living under particularly difficult conditions so they can meet their rent payments. In work enterprises, which give an allowance of coal or its money equivalent, the rise of expenditures caused by raising the price of coal and coke will not be included in the taxation base for over-norm wage payments. Traveling allowances, separation allowance, and hotel allowance will also rise.

There will be no additional charge on April meal vouchers in staff canteens and home milk delivery.

The official price hike on goods and services has been included in a plan, it was announced during the Sejm budget debate, and it was mentioned publicly many times by representatives of the government, thus there is no surprise. The rise of official prices is smaller than planned, but the costs of softening the effects of price rises exceed the plan. They include various compensations and additional social benefits. This will cause a worsening of the market equilibrium in relation to the central annual plan for 1987. Economic reasoning calls for greater price rises than the ones just announced. However, the government considered it necessary to take into account the opinion of the trade union movement on the level of rises, particularly on social protection. This does not mean that the government shares the trade unions' view because the restrictions on the scale of rises of official food prices can have unfavorable consequences for a program of reducing subsidies, particularly for market equilibrium, which we have been improving with great pains for several years.

The restriction of the scale or rises has been the more difficult because of a consequence of a wave of sharp frost the economy has been carrying the burden of lower production in January. Losses and hardship resulting from the hard winter also include increased costs for the economy in overcoming the results of winter disturbances in its functioning. Taking public opinion into account, the government has been restricting the planned scale of all price rises in recent years, and at the same time it increases financial compensations for their effects. That is why the rises have not brought full economic effects. Such a situation is also taking place at present. However, there is a chance for improvement. The present prices rises coincide with deep and radical changes in the economy, which are being prepared, with the concretization of the reform's second stage. The government has taken an economic risk in accepting part of the demands of the OPPZZ, assuming that it will release social creative energy more quickly, and will create optimum conditions for the economic mechanism, structural changes and more firm basing of management on economic criteria. That is why particular prices rise to this extent, not a different one.

Taking into consideration the particular sensitivity of society toward an increase in prices of foodstuffs and the stance in this matter expressed by the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], the government has decreased the scale of food price rises by one quarter in comparison with the Central Annual Plan decisions. The plan envisaged that the average increase in prices of basic foodstuffs would amount to 13 percent. However, the increase in prices of these articles announced today will amount to about 9.6 percent.

Any further reduction in the increase scale of food prices would increase the threat to the food market for incomes and prices of other goods and services are growing at a greater pace than these prices. If, for example, the food prices were left unchanges, the increase in nominal incomes, wages and welfare benefits, as well as in prices of industrial goods and services, would have to result in a consequent increase in the demand for food. Because, with the present state of supplies of production means to agriculture, a faster increase of agricultural production is not possible, this would cause market shortages and a decrease in accessability of foodstuffs in shops [as heard]. This must not be allowed to happen.

The price increase for foodstuffs is also necessary to maintain an appropriate relation between these prices and procurement prices, whose increase will be necessary because the costs of agricultural production are growing. A disturbance in the ratio between food retail prices and procurement prices for farming products would result in a decrease in agricultural production. Among other things, farmers would lose interest in producing goods for their own consumption because it would be more profitable for them to buy food in shops. Disturbing the balance of profitability of agricultural production would thus result in a deterioration of the food market.

The increase in prices of foodstuffs is also necessary -- as it was in previous years -- to curb a further increase in budget subsidies. If such subsidies were growing, to increase them it would be necessary to decrease expenditure on other goals such as education, medical care, housing construction or environment protection, or, alternatively, to increase taxes -- among other things -- those imposed on industry, which would cause a more substantial increase in prices of industrial goods. Food would be relatively cheaper but everything else would be increasingly expensive.

The rise in the price of butter is higher than the rise in the prices of other food products. The prices of margarine and oils are being raised by a lower amount and the prices of pork fat and lard remain unchanged. This should serve the purpose of partial substitution of butter with other fats in cooking, for a substantial increase in the purchase of butter occurred in 1986. It was necessary to earmark considerable amounts of hard currency for import to cover the increased demand.

Otherwise, there would have been a shortage of butter on the market. It is not possible to continue purchasing butter abroad -- and consequently to increase it further -- without serious harm to other kinds of indispensable imports. Therefore, an appropriate change in the structure of prices of edible fats has been to encourage people to use margarine, oil, and lard.

The price rise in cigarettes and spirits aims at applying a brake to their increased consumption, which has reached dangerous proportions. While a price rise is obviously not the only way and not a sufficient way, it is a necessary way to combat this phenomenon. The increase in the price of spirits fulfills the requirements of the law on upbringing in sobriety, and counteracting alcoholism. It obliges the government to keep an appropriate ratio between the price of alcohol and the raising incomes of the population. The reasons for increasing the price of cigarettes are very similar; cigarettes are still fairly cheap in Poland. Cigarette smoking is on the increase and the point is to limit it. Part of the money gained from the increase in the price of tobacco products will be set aside for the first against the cigarette-smoking habit.

Increases in the price of cigarettes, alcohol, and engine fuels and lubricants are also necessary for the overall market balance and are there to ensure that the state budget receives the necessary income, the more so that -- in relation to the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan -- the price increase of foodstuffs and certain services has been limited. For example, the price increase for train journeys and state buses is lower than had been assumed by the annual plan. Moreover the planned increases in rents for government-owned, low income apartments, which were to have been introduced this year, have been postponed until next year.

Increased prices on coal, coke, and gas and electric power aim to enforce -- through economic means -- a more economic use of power. The retail price of coal covers half of its extraction cost. A tonne of best-quality coal -- sold by us to the West for, for example, 70-100 dollars -- has a retail price of Z3,300. It is very obvious that, with the present way of using coal and other means of heat and energy, shortages would be even more acutely felt than they are today. This applies to industry, agriculture, and households. The present situation makes it necessary to save energy and coal everywhere, and to use other fuels instead.

Increased prices on gasoline and other engine fuels is absolutely necessary, despite the price decrease of fuels on the world markets. However, Poland does not have hard currency to buy larger quantities of fuels at whatever price; nor does it currently have any other possibilities for increasing imports.

Increased prices on gasoline and diesel oil bring us closer to the possibility of abolishing rationing. This will, however, necessitate a balanced price to be reached for fuel.

The government is aware of the fact that all price increases are received with great antipathy. They are, however, economically necessary. Giving them up for this year would have been, from the economic point of view, harmful and dangerous. It would also have caused greater social ills than those caused by an upward movement of prices.

How long will yearly increases be necessary? One might assume that a deepening and a radicalization of economic reforms will release a general economic activity, will mobilize a growth in production and an increase in productivity and work quality.

A drive against enterprises that are badly managed or not profitable will be put in motion. Wages must be more closely linked with measurable work results.

Then, an economic mechanism that functions correctly will result in considerable curbing of increases in some prices and stabilization, or even a decrease, in other prices. This is the essence of the second stage of the reform, and its understanding, approval, and active support for it by working people is the condition and chance to achieve these aims so desirable socially.

Monday's press will publish a full communique by the minister of finance, including a justification, as well as a comparison between the original proposals for price increases according to the Central Annual Plan, submitted by the minister of finance on 2 March this year to the representatives of trade unions, and the prices being introduced now.

PAP Links Costs to Reform

LD292010 Warsaw PAP in English 1621 GMT 29 Mar 87

["Effective Compromise?" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, March 29 -- Foods more expensive by slightly less than 10 percent on the average, coal dearer by some 50 percent, petrol -- by 23 percent, cigarettes and alcohols -- by about 20 percent, and also dearer central heating and hot water supply -- these was [as received] the bedtime news for the Poles last Saturday. But this news was not altogether a surprise. Last week's opinion polls attested that price hikes had been expected soon, although their scale and, consequently, a slump in the living standard, were feared at the same time.

The final decisions, however, are nothing but a compromise reached together with the trade unions, which had firmly protested the scale and scope of the price rises originally proposed by the government.

The compromise is a sign of recognition given to many opinions claiming that the Polish economy is still offering large reserves, areas to economize, and a sign that social realities continue to be taken into account. This was expressed by Wojciech Jaruzelski in his address to the meeting of the Commission for Economic Reform last Wednesday.

The present price rises are being commonly linked with the 2nd stage of the economic reform, expected to help balance the market and meant as a natural consequences of the longterm measures specified in the national social-economic plan for the years 1986-1990.

Prior to the adoption of the 1986-90 plan, the 10th PUWP Congress had put the government under the obligation to slash inflation down to a one-digit rate by 1990. Two major measures have been announced to take place in 1987 to eliminate the sources of inflation: balancing the budget and slowing down the pace of wages increases.

Admittedly, the compromise reached by the government and the trade unions puts the implementation of long-range ends in jeopardy, though it does not undermine them. Even more so, as the tough winter weather early this year has pushed production into stagnation, which was accompanied by an 18 percent growth in wages, and the economic situation was further complicated by the shortage of many imported raw and intermediate materials.

Paper Defends Measures

AU261510 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Common Cause"]

[Text] The trade union and government statements on the price and income policy in 1987 have made a great impact on everyone, including the party, because what is at stake is fundamental issues -- the living conditions and home budgets of over 10 million Polish families. Or is there anything else at stake?

It is hard not to share the trade union movement's anxiety with regard to the inevitable results of price movements. The government statement also reflected this anxiety and worry, but what is important is the conclusions we draw from this situation. Despite appearances these conclusions are identical in fundamentals.

They are identical in that everyone surely realizes that, quoting the trade union statement, "the increase in market supplies and the restructuring of the economy in favor of the market are the basic path to achieving market balance." This makes it "necessary to carry out revolutionary and radical changes in the economy."

That is why -- without weakening and concealing the differences in views on detailed and emergency decisions and measures, about which discussions are continuing as they should -- it is necessary to see first of all that which is most important. Efforts to boost and accelerate the processes by which the economy is intensified require a bold strategic vision as outlined by the 10th PZPR Congress resolution and developed by the Third Central Committee Plenum. The documents produced by the Congress of the Polish Reborn Trade Unions were also an important contribution.

However, this also requires -- above all now -- a militant, consistent, and more tangible support for reforms and efforts aimed at triggering the total potential of our economy. To do this it is necessary to be bold in employing the economic mechanisms stipulated for the second stage of the economic reform. We should not blunt the sharp edge of these mechanisms.

Prices are only an external reflection of the economy's condition and it is necessary to streamline them to make the reform mechanisms effective and to ensure that the market and the entire economy function properly. We cannot abandon this line of policy. At the same time, however, we must eliminate the sources of the still excessive inflation because rationalizing prices and eliminating inflation are not the same things.

Eliminating inflation's sources simply denotes that all work forces and enterprises must be militant in countering waste, low quality, excessive employment, and so on because these features, which still continue to be so widespread, boost production costs and, consequently, prices. This only effective measure against inflation is our common cause. It is the common cause of the party, workers self-management bodies, economic managements at all levels, and the trade union movements, especially of trade unions in plants.

Walesa Wants 'To Fight' Hikes

LD291350 Hamburg DPA in German 1313 GMT 29 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, (DPA) -- In Gdansk today the Polish workers' leader Lech Walesa called on his supporters to fight against the increases in prices for food and energy. Following a service at St Brygida's Church he said to the applause of the crowd that for the first time in 6 years he has to say: "Enough is enough". It is likely that "the struggle against truncheons and tanks" will again be lost, but "tanks come into the factories and they go away again." Solutions will be sought and some have already been found. "This battle has begun and we must win it." Walesa did not elaborate what sort of struggle he proposed. He is presumed to have meant strikes.

He called for peaceful methods, for observance of the realities and for reforms, "for reforms as Mr Gorbachev is making them." However, these must be real reforms. "Without our determined, powerful protest our country will not embark upon the path of reform," he said. "I do not know whether a protest will be possible tomorrow. Both I and the activists to whom you have given your mandate of trust are ready to win this round," Walesa said.

He shouted to the security officers in the crowd in front of the church: "We do not want to fight you, we do not want to change the realities. But what is happening today does not augur well. It is no reform. In the name of your interests and ours we must say a resolute no."

OPZZ COMMUNIQUE NOTES POLICY ON PRICE INCREASES

LD261519 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 26 Mar 87

["Full text" of a communique on price increases adopted by the OPZZ Council at its 26 March meeting in Warsaw]

[Text] On 25 March this year, the OPZZ Council familiarized itself with the government reply to the trade union's statement of 17 March on pricing policy in 1987.

The OPZZ Council upholds the critical union stand on the prices and incomes policy contained in the 17 March statement.

The labor movement has watched with concern work stoppages resulting from poor work organization, severed coproduction links, or lack of delivery of supplies, which brings about a decline in employee pay, market shortages and ultimately a fall in state earnings. The trade unions are determined to support rigid elimination of these phenomena.

The OPZZ Council finds it necessary to create economic mechanisms that would channel the working people's natural urge for reduced production costs, better work management and organization, higher productivity, and consequently, a socially perceivable increase of living standards for every employee. Only through such systemic measures does the OPZZ Council see a chance for the creation of conditions preventing price rises.

The OPZZ Council states that in our economy there still exist enormous reserves, the exploitation of which should be a concern for all. The trade unions express the will to participate in the process of making the Polish economy efficient, both in the creation of indispensable economic mechanisms and in their introduction in enterprises. Without a radical improvement in the mode of the economy's functioning it is not possible to expect great results. Changes in the mechanism of the functioning of the economy must be carried out in as short a time as possible. It is appropriate to save the situation today. Current activities serving production protection cannot be dismissed: That is why the OPZZ Council requests all trade union members, directors, supervisors, and self-management workers to undertake all efforts for the maximum exploitation of the national wealth in the existing conditions. At the same time the OPZZ Council asks all social and state inspection bodies to ensure a continuous, decisive and effective control of negotiated prices [ceny umowne] throughout the national economy, including the nonsocialised sector. The trade union movement declares its participation in the work of the social inspection bodies. We declare the trade union movement will always stand against excessive and mass increases of official prices [ceny urzedowe], which -- as practice has shown -- bring about a subsequent rise of negotiated prices. The result of such a pricing policy is the growth of apathy, low morale, and social impatience.

The OPZZ Council states that the government has accepted the following union proposals:

First, it has promised a radical acceleration of the reforming of the economy, and the liberalization of full possibilities resting in the social activity of society as well as in the whole national economy. The government will link its prices and incomes policy to these transformations.

Second, it has pledged to strictly tie discussion on the central Annual Plan to an analysis of the prices and incomes policy.

Third, it will present a quarterly report on the trends of prices and incomes in the socialized economy.

Fourth, it expressed a readiness to consult with the union movement on its subsidies policy for basic consumption articles and services. The government partially accepts the OPZZ demands regarding shielding activities. It undertook to exclude from taxation for above-normal wage payments a quota no smaller than Z420 per employee in relation to persons earning less than Z14,000 per month, calculated without overtime hours, profit bonuses and premiums not consequent upon the employment contracts. It also pledged to bring about an expeditious introduction of advances from profits for 1986.

The government will increase allocations for work enterprises welfare funds for persons employed in difficult conditions or conditions harmful to health. The government will maintain current payments for meals at student boarding places and canteens until the planned increase in students' grants becomes effective. The government will exclude from tax the value of the equivalent for coal allocations [farmers receive coal for delivering a specified amount of meat] and will undertake other protective actions.

The OPZZ Council considers it essential to improve protective measures for families with many children and for old-age pensioners, and calls for a significant increase in supplements for persons requiring welfare assistance and a real increase in the level of allowances, lumps sum payments, and so forth.

The OPZZ Council notes that the increase in official prices of food will be reduced by over one-fourth in relation to the level assumed in the Central Annual Plan for 1987. According to the original proposals, the average increase in prices of staple foods was to be at the level of 13 percent. According to the current proposals this increase will amount to 9.6 percent.

The price increase of meat and processed meat products (?on the day of the increase) was assumed to be on average at the level of 13 percent. At present it is planned to limit the increase to 10 percent for all meats and meat products. Also, the original proposals for increases in payments for some services to the population have been reduced considerably.

The OPZZ Council states that resolving the problems contained in the trade unions' statement of 17 March 1987 requires rapid and radical changes in the functioning of the economy. This would achieve the full support of the working people for the socioeconomic policy.

Signed: The OPZZ Council, Warsaw, 25 March 1987

MINISTERS EXAMINE SOCIOPOLITICAL ISSUES

AU241231 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Mar 87 p 2

[PAP report: "Protecting the Poorest People"]

[Excerpts] Our difficult economic situation has not made it necessary to trim social allowances. Old-age and disability pensions will increase over 34 percent and earnings in the socialized economy will increase 12-15 percent this year. In the coming years, too, the increase rate of old-age and disability pensions will outstrip the increase rate of earnings. This is what Vice Minister Zbigniew Januszek said at the 20 March session of the Sociopolitical Committee attached to the Council of Ministers. [passage omitted]

Speaking in the discussion, Ministers Zbigniew Cybulko, Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska, Aleksander Kwasniewski, and Boleslaw Kapitan stressed the most urgent social needs and pointed out that today one's health is no longer a matter for physicians only and does not depend exclusively on the level of invetments. Health is a matter for all people and every individual. A person's physical condition is also determined by eating habits, smoking, drinking, the decline of mass sports, the lack of movement, low standards of hygiene, and the increasing pollution of the natural environment. Over a million persons in Poland need social assistance, which is being granted by various institutions. Health service investments have to be reconsidered. [paragraph continued]

For example, each new hospital vacancy currently costs Z15 million and each vacancy in an old people's home costs Z5 million. But the thing is that old and helpless people continue to crowd hospital beds because there is no other way out for them.

Nothing is more important than investing in the knowledge and uprising of the young generation. A committee of experts is now preparing a long-term model of Polish education. [passage omitted]

The Sociopolitical Committee adopted a work schedule and a plan of subjects to be dealt with until the end of 1987.

KRAKOW POLICE ARREST ENVIRONMENTALIST PROTESTORS

LD271824 Hamburg DPA in German 1641 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Warsaw (DPA) -- Several environmentalists belonging to the Polish pacifist grouping "Freedom and Peace" were arrested in Krakow today by the police after demonstrating against pollution in the city.

Bogdan Klich, a spokesman for the group, told DPA by telephone that early in the afternoon representatives of "Freedom and Peace" distributed leaflets in two groups -- each numbering 10 to 15 people -- outside the gates of the Lenin iron and steel works in the suburb of Nowa Huta and in the market square in Krakow. They were calling on the mayor to change the production process at the iron and steel works, to close two chemical works which cause particular pollution, and to form an independent commission for environmental protection. [passage omitted]

WFTU HOLDS 37TH SESSION IN WARSAW 28-29 MAR

Gaspar Opens Meeting

LD290429 Warsaw PAP in English 1943 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 28 -- The Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) here today opened its 37th session devoted first of all to mapping out the organization's programme of activities for the current year and until 1990. The bureau met for the first time in Poland. WFTU President Sandor Gaspar opened the debate.

Speaking on behalf of the working people in Poland, OPZZ (All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions) Chairman Alfred Miodowicz welcomed the participants stressing the solidarity of the Polish union movement with all forces for which the dignity of work is a supreme value.

WFTU General-Secretary Ibrahim Zakaria presented an analysis of the situation in the world union movement after the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions in Berlin and the main directions of WFTU activities. The union movement has welcomed with great enthusiasm the Soviet initiative to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe, he said. One should support these peace activities in the international arena, forcing the representatives of military-industrial complexes who defend their particular interests to step back. There has been growing opposition worldwide against breaking unionist rights, unemployment, difficult working conditions, and unjust distribution of material goods. The workers have no other choice but to jointly fight against the strategy of employers and governments that pushes scores of workers into poverty.

We must give them all-round help in their grapple against international monopolies and cartels, WFTU general secretary said.

The unity of organizations representing various political orientations is consolidating, although millions of dollars are being spent to halt this process.

Representatives of various world regions took part in the discussion. Nearly all the voices had a common denominator in questions of peace, labour, welfare conditions, prospects for the employment of youth, foreign debt.

Representative of Ethiopia Tadesse Tamerat [as received] pointed to the need for cooperation among trade unions worldover to liquidate famine, secure the possibilities of developing food production and industrialization of African countries. A vital thing for trade unions of that continent is also a complete liquidation of racism and apartheid.

The indebtedness of Latin American countries dominated in the speech of Jesus Escandel of Cuba. Trade unions organizations in Latin America and Africa will hold regional conferences on the sharp problems emerging in effect of foreign debt and the hard economic policy imposed on developing countries by the International Monetary Fund and bank consortia. All this testifies to the significance of the organization and coordination of a joint policy of struggle against international corporations and monopolies.

Bonifacio Tupas [as received] of the Philippines said that under Marcos the union structures in that country disintegrated almost completely. In the political sphere we are opposed to the existence of U.S. military bases on our territory. Our main problem, like in other developing Asian countries, is the exploitation of workers by international monopolies.

Romania's Miu Dobrescu emphasized that the significant achievement of the 11th congress of trade unions was its peace message addressed to Mikhail Gorbachev, Ronald Reagan, and Javier Perez de Cuellar. It is regrettable that the U.S. President has refused to acquaint himself with this weighty document.

Izzedine Nasser [as received] of Syria said that trends leading to the liquidation of trade unions must encounter a severe condemnation at every geographical altitude.

Stepan Shalayev of the Soviet Union pointed out the role of trade unions in the struggle for peace and disarmament. He recalled the important peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. An important WFTU task should be to coordinate the activities of various European union organizations in countries where medium-range missiles are deployed. The permanent contacts on economic topics between the East and West make a good example of the hitherto cooperation.

The draft programme of the federation's activities in the coming four years fully corresponds with the essence of the resolutions adopted by the 11th Congress of Trade Unions, said OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz.

The draft programme is right to emphasize the statement that "there are no other rational solutions but the existence of a militant trade union, a fighting union, once actively involved in the struggle of working people for having their economic and welfare demands met, for rights and freedoms, a union commanding the battle of workers, peasants, and wide circles of working people, a union taking active participation in the struggle against the arms race and for international detente, Miodowicz said. [quotation mark as received]

Henri Krasucki [as received] of France stressed that the 11th congress of trade unions had initiated a sweeping renewal within the WFTU, it gave new impulses to the life of trade unions of various world regions. Many Western countries attentively watch the changing situation in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. However, systematical and true information about the life of working people in Eastern European countries is necessary.

There is a need for a more vigorous action against corporations and monopolies, said Hiroyoshi Hikima [as received] of Japan, adding that this also applies to his country.

Jaruzelski Meets With Delegates

LD280314 Warsaw PAP in English 1929 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 27 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski today met with participants in the 37th session of the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), due to start here tomorrow.

While voicing his thanks for making it possible for the 37th session to be held in Poland, WFTU President Sandor Gaspar expressed recognition for the hitherto achievements of the Polish reborn trade unions and pointed to their activities on the international forum.

Speaking on behalf of the WFTU leadership, Gaspar thanked Wojciech Jaruzelski for his message sent to the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions and handed him the federation's gold medal awarded by the WFTU Secretariat.

The president of the Council of State familiarized the WFTU delegates with the tasks now being resolved by the state authorities in cooperation with the trade unions as the authentic representative of the working people. He stressed that the government-unions dialogue is not easy but proceeds in line with the constitutional principles, and pointed to the position of the class union movement in socialist Poland and to the diversity and original character of the structures inside this movement.

Wojciech Jaruzelski wished the WFTU leaders an effective implementation of the resolutions passed by the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions.

The meeting was attended by Alfred Miodowicz and Marian Wozniak.

Ceausescu Sends Message

AU271857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1821 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, AGERPRES, 27/3/1987 -- An exchange of friendly messages between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party], president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, took place during the call paid on the Polish leader by Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions Central Council] and the other heads of trade union delegations who attend the 37th session of the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions taking place in Warsaw.

Delegates Issue Note at Closing

LD291708 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 29 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 29 -- The 37th session of the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) ended here today.

The documents adopted by the session say that the latest events confirm the intensification of trade union struggle, with a simultaneous strengthening of the unity of trade union movement with different orientations. There exists the possibility of undertaking decisive actions for the defence of workers' rights, full employment, in the struggle for just wages, peace and disarmament, a new international economic order, and the observance of trade union rights and freedoms. However, the strengthening of cooperation between the working people and trade unions in capitalist countries, developing countries and socialist countries is necessary.

Priorities of trade union work for the next few years were reiterated in the WFTU programme of activities. Actions for peace and halting of the arms race, especially the prevention of "Star Wars", and counteracting the policies of the great capital are the movement's main priorities. Here, the WFTU intends to create conditions for the exchange of opinions by organizations representing different trends and having different international connections, so that they would be able to conduct an unconstrained discussion on issues of importance for the working people.

The trade union organizations from 11 European countries which gathered together at the initiative of the WFTU's European Commission adopted a declaration, in which they welcome with satisfaction the proposal to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles from the European Continent.

The beginning of the negotiations between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., undertaken at the Soviet Union's initiative, is in line with the aspirations of working people and the nations of Europe. The activization of a wide movement so that the present negotiations would lead to nuclear disarmament in Europe is the most important issue in the nearest future.

The WFTU Bureau reached a decision about organizing the 40th session of the federation's General Council in Bucharest this October.

Trade union organizations from India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh (three organizations), Dominican Republic and Costa Rica were granted WFTU membership.

In the final communique, the participants state, among others, that all of the socio-economic problems of today's world can be solved, if the funds which are currently being wasted on armaments were shifted to the financing of socio-economic development projects. The bureau welcomed with satisfaction the proposal put forward by Latin American and African countries on organizing regional trade union conferences devoted to these issues. In this connection the bureau decided to continue preparations for a trade union conference on economic security to be held later this year.

The WFTU's Bureau's 37th session was also a good occasion for numerous bi-lateral meetings. The All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) conducted talks and signed cooperation agreements with the following: the National Federation of Worker's and Civil Servants' Unions of Lebanon (FENASOL), the National Union of Angolan Workers (UNTA) and the All-Indian Trade Union Congress (AITUC).

In an interview for PAP a participant of the WFTU Bureau session, Viliam Kozik, a member of the Presidium, secretary of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions, said the session was an unprecedented event as it was open and tackled issues of crucial importance for the working people. "The discussion was open, but at the same time concrete as far as the initiatives go which were taken with an eye to workers all over the world," he stated.

MALINOWSKI, DELEGATION MEET GROMYKO IN USSR

For reportage on Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski's visit to the Soviet Union and his meeting with Andrey Gromyko, see the Eastern Europe section of the 25 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

OFFICIALS SIGN JOINT ROMANIAN TRADE PROTOCOL

AU241234 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] PAP — A protocol between Poland and Romania on the exchange of consumer goods during 1987 was signed in Warsaw on 20 March.

We will receive goods that are sought after in our market, and Poland will help to satisfy the needs of the Romanian market.

The protocol also specifies the goods that will be exchanged between Polish and Romanian department stores and voivodship trade organizations.

Agreement was also reached on cooperation between both ministries in the field of exchanging experiences obtained in the development and organization of modern forms of trade activity in both countries.

Ion Comanescu, secretary of state in the Ministry of Domestic Trade of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was received by Jerzy Jozwiak, minister of domestic trade and services. Ion Tesu, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania, also took part in the meeting.

RZECZPOSPOLITA CARRIES 17 MAR URBAN CONFERENCE

AU261426 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23 Mar 87 pp 4, 5

["Transcript" of news conference by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 17 March]

[Excerpts][Passage omitted] Carlos Battista, PRENSA LATINA: Mr Czyrek's U.S. trip has ended, and I hear he is now in Havana. Could you comment on the results of his U.S. trip?

Urban: The U.S visit by Jozef Czyrek and the deputies accompanying him was a further step toward normalizing Polish-American relations, and our government thinks that the visit served this purpose well. Jozef Czyrek was able to hold talks with many highly competent interlocutors. The hosts guaranteed him a wide range of contacts. The Polish assessments of the possibilities of developing cooperation presented by Jozef Czyrek to his American interlocutors were carefully heard, and we believe that they fell on fertile ground. In connection with an earlier question, I can tell you that Jozef Czyrek conveyed to Senator Edward Kennedy an official Sejm invitation to visit Poland. The invitation was accepted and the senator is to suggest a date. [passage omitted]

Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO: [passage omitted] Is it true that the authorities are likely to recognize the church's legal status provided that the church recognizes the party's leading role? If it is not true, then is it possible that some kind of discrepancy exists because the party's programmatic assumptions call for a struggle against religion? Perhaps it is a sign that this view will be abandoned. Also, there is talk of a joint struggle by the state and church against social pathology, but the church has been putting quite a lot of effort recently into making it easier for prisoners to return to society, and yet, unfortunately, there have been recent cases where the work of prison chaplains was disturbed. Taking into account the generally favorable climate for these relations, can one expect these practices to be discontinued before the holy father's visit?

Urban: [passage omitted] Is it true the authorities are ready to recognize the church's legal status if the church recognizes the party's role? This is an artificial question and concerns an artificial subject. I know nothing about the church questioning the PPR Constitution, which defines the party's role. Work on the church's legal status -- in other words on a suitable Sejm law -- is continuing. Sejm laws are issued on the basis of the Constitution. They are always based on the constitutional order. The talks with the church on the subject of its legal status stem from a desire to hold consultations on a law concerning the church. Thus, both in a legal and factual sense, your information comes as a surprise to me.

I confirm that the church is doing much to help prisoners return to society. You are also doing much to resocialize them, and so are the social organizations involved in this sphere. I do not know why chaplains should experience difficulties with their work. I know nothing; they are working normally. Perhaps you know something I do not?

Ingrid Tornquist, Swedish TV: I would just like to know if a date has been set for the trial of the Swedish driver who transported some illegal material for Solidarity.

Urban: Not yet, but I expect to be able to give you the date soon. [passage omitted]

Kay Withers, BALTIMORE SUN: I have noticed that the GDR is waging a formal AIDS information and prevention campaign. There are even television commercials, or are they special programs? Does Poland intend to employ similar measures and wage a similar campaign?

Urban: Yes, it does.

Marek Kassa, Polish Radio: Information has appeared on the arrest of two Polish economic spies in Japan. Have you anything to say on this?

Urban: A part of the Japenese press has indeed reported such sensationalist information about the detention and expulsion of two Polish economic spies, and this was repeated by world agencies. All I can say is that the Japanese authorities have not informed the Polish Embassy in Tokyo of any accusations against Polish citizens whose residence permits are supposed to have been withdrawn. I assume the subject involves Poles who have worked in Japan despite their status as tourists. Occurrences like these are frequent and somewhat banal. However, I suppose that the hypotheses concerning espionage are quite simply sensationalist fantasies by the press. The history of intelligence and counterintelligence knows of no cases where spies have been expelled from the country they operated in, unless they had diplomatic status. Everywhere, spies are watched long and carefully, spies are induced to cooperate, spies are arrested, spies are tried, and sometimes spies are exchanged, but spies are never expelled. The Western papers that have created the sensation of two Poles having their Japanese residence permits withdrawn should know what the conduct toward spies is in every country and how to handle various events in light of this universal conduct.

Kay Withers, BALTIMORE SUN: Mr Minister, nevertheless, I would like a more detailed explanation of the AIDS campaign the government intends to carry out, because the main preventive measure recommended by governments all over the world is the use of contraceptives, which could cause problems in Poland because of the large number of Catholics in Polish society and because of the fact that contraceptives, as we know, may be regarded as a birth control measure. So could you enlighten us on what the Polish Government intends to propagate, what measures and what methods?

Urban: I have already answered questions concerning the AIDS campaign in this hall, and I do not remember all the details I have reported. This will be mainly a propaganda campaign. Brochures and advice leaflets as well as educational films, are being prepared for doctors telling them how to act. I assume the preventive measures you mention -- in other words contraceptives -- is suitably dealt with in these publications, but I do not know their contents, and I think it would be better if you asked the government plenipotentiary for AIDS affairs, who is General Bonczak, undersecretary of state for health. He will reply to such a detailed question as yours. All I can do is assure you that the fact most Poles declare themselves believers and Catholics does not mean the distribution of contraceptives encounters doctrinal opposition. Opinion polls and practical conduct indicate that as soon as contraceptives are available, people have no religious objections to using them. Therefore, I do not expect any misgivings, especially since human health is at stake.

Krzysztof Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: Mr Minister, I think the church is being aided by the inefficiency of socialist industry, because I do not think Polish industry can manufacture enough contraceptives. Therefore, I ask: Are imports of additional contraceptives foreseen?

Urban: I fear your opinions of Polish industry and its production potential are excessively negative. I do not know the size of contraceptive production, and I have not tested their quality. I only know that this is a product that is manufactured in Poland. Of course we will import them if necessary, trying to avoid countries that demand payment in convertible currency. But I repeat: These questions are too detailed for a government spokesman, a person who is meant to inform about government policy and present government stances, and is not expected to know the technical details of every ministry's plans. [passage omitted]

I would just like to add that I will be in Sweden from 6 to 14 April, so there will not be any news conference during this period.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT UCY, UCSAR ANNIVERSARY 21 MAR

AU211750 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1520 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at a solemn meeting on the 65th anniversary of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania (UCY) and the 30th anniversary of the Union of Communist Students' Associations (UCSAR) of Romania, on 21 March, in Bucharest -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: On the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Union of Communist Youth and the 30th anniversary of the creation of the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania, I have the great pleasure of extending warm revolutionary wishes to all communist youth, to their revolutionary organizations, and to all the young people of our socialist fatherland, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Government, and myself personally. [cheers, chants]

Our party and state and all the people highly value the revolutionary activity of the UCY. From the first moments of its existence, it has unflinchingly worked, under the leadership of our heroic and glorious Communist Party, to defend the basic interests of the Romanian youth and nation and the independence and sovereignty of the country, promoting the cause of socialism and communism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

The UCY founding was a law-governed event within the development process of the democratic revolutionary movement, the workers movement, and a sequel to the struggle waged by the most advanced forces of our nation, with the youth always in the front ranks. In our people's glorious and long history of more than 2 millennia, there have been no important events without our youths having contributed and sacrificed for the formation of the Romanian people and nation, for the attainment of the country's unification, and for the creation of the united Romanian nation state. [cheers, chants]

In all the great battles against foreign oppressors for independence, the Romanian youth, as an integral part of all our people, have always made supreme sacrifices and spared no effort to ensure our people's freedom and independence. This is why, for centuries on end, the Romanian principalities could never be occupied; they fought hard against this, sometimes under very unfavorable conditions. Our people and our fatherland's youth have given everything, including their lives, to ensure that the Romanian principalities and our people should always be free and independent. [cheers, chants]

Likewise, in all our revolutionary battles -- the revolution led by Horia, Closca, and Crisan, the 1821 revolution led by Tudor Vladimirescu, the 1848 revolution, the movements for the country's unification, the war for independence 110 years ago, and other decisive events in our history -- our youth have always done their duty in the first ranks, serving the people and doing their utmost for the nation's freedom and independence. [cheers, chants]

Our youth actively participated in all democratic movements and in the process of developing our science, education, culture, and the Romanian language, always serving the people's interests with all their might and fighting for their golden future. [cheers, chants]

With the emergence of the workers class and the workers movement on the historical scene in the second part of the 19th century, the revolutionary workers movement of our youth also registered a strong development. [paragraph continues]

Its high mission, within the framework of the overall revolutionary workers movement, was to ensure the active participation of the young generation in all the revolutionary and democratic changes in our fatherland. As you know very well, the founding of the RCP in 1921 marked a new stage of historic significance in our revolutionary workers movement, elevating the struggle of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all the nation to higher peaks, with a view to eliminating oppression, exploitation, backwardness, and inequalities, seeking to create a society of social and national justice and equity. [cheers, chants]

Just 1 year later, in March 1922, the revolutionary organization of the youth came into being; the UCY has always carried its entire activity under the direct leadership of the RCP. [cheers, chants]

In all the great battles waged in our country in between the two world wars, the communist youth forcefully acted to organize and unite the entire youth to ensure their participation, under the RCP leadership, in the struggle against war and fascism. No important revolutionary events occurred without our youth making outstanding contributions. The road traveled in those times by communists, hence, also by the UCY, was long and hard. Shortly after its creation, the UCY had to carry out its activity deeply underground, under conditions of repression and terror; many outstanding militants of our youth had to make the supreme sacrifice, so that our people could triumph in the struggle against oppression and for social and national liberation. [cheers, chants]

It is worth stressing the RCP's and UCY's consistent stand against the Hitlerite diktat of Vienna in defending the integrity of our fatherland, Romanina. [applause]

I must state, at this festive meeting, that the party and communist youth forcefully opposed the diktat, and were ready to take up arms and fight against the oppressors in defense of the country's. This is the supreme proof that the communists have always been the most resolute defenders of Romania's integrity and independence. [cheers, chants]

I consider it a duty of honor to mention here, at the UCY anniversary, that my first steps in the revolutionary movement were within the ranks of the UCY. In the UCY, under the party's leadership, I learned to struggle for the interests of the people and the cause of socialism and communism; I learned that there is nothing more important than acting as a revolutionary in all circumstances, promoting the new, and ensuring the triumph of socialism and communism in Romania and the independence, well-being, and happiness of the entire nation. [cheers, chants]

Then followed the difficult years of World War II. In the first part of the war, againt the will of the broad people's masses and our people's interests, Romania was thrown by the military-fascist dictatorship into the war on the side of Hitlerite Germany against the Soviet Union and the Allies. Throughout this period with the UCY making an active contribution, our party organized and led the great resistance battles and the partisans' movements. As another duty of honor, I have to mention that the first sacrifice in this struggle was a young Communist shot dead by Antonescu [Romania's leader during the war] because he fought against the war and for Romania's withdrawal, the stand adopted by the party and all our revolutionary youth. [applause]

The August 1944 revolution for social and national liberation, in which the UCY participated with all its might, opened up a new era in the millennia-old history of of our people. The young people enthusiastically answered the party's call: Everything for the front, everything for victory. [paragraph continues]

Many UCY militants volunteered for the war and actively participated, alongside the broad masses of youth, in the struggle waged by the Romanian Army and all our people, alongside the Soviet Army, for the final defeat of fascism and Hitlerite Germany. The sacrifices made by the Romanian Army will never be forgotten; young people were in the great majority then, with the communist youth in the front ranks of the struggle to drive away all foreign oppressors from our territory and liberate the entire country. Later, the Romanian Army actively participated in the struggle against Fascism and for the liberation of Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, until the final victory. [cheers, chants]

Now, on the 65th anniversary of the UCY founding and the 30th anniversary of the UCSAR creation, we honor and pay homage to all democratic, progressive, and revolutinary militants and all those who, throughout the long history of our people, have given first priority to the interests of the fatherland, the people's freedom and independence, sacrificing their lives for our people's free and bright future. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, our youth actively participated, one can even say in the front ranks, in all the great revolutionary changes in our country and in the socialist revolution. The young people unswervingly implemented the RCP policy for the revolutionary change of Romanian society. At the anniversary of the youth revolutionary organizations, it is worthwhile mentioning that in less than 40 years of socialist construction Romania has turned from a poorly developed country, with a backward agriculture, into an industrial-agrarian state with a modern industry organized on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, and with a modern socialist agriculture in full development. The facts are undeniable proof of this. In 1986, the industrial production was 115 times higher than in 1944; the agricultural production increased by more than 6 times in the same period, the social production 27 times, and the national income by more than 32 times. On this basis, we ensured the fatherland's overall development, continuously raising the people's material and cultural standards. This has been the supreme goal of our Communist Party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

On the basis of the great expansion of the forces of production, we ensured the strong development of science, education, and culture, the primary factors for the overall development of our fatherland and the successful construction of socialism and communism. In the short span of the 43 years which have elapsed since the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, the Romanian people, under the leadership of our Communist Party, have traveled through several historical stages which other nations covered in hundreds of years. This shows that when the workers class, allied with the peasantry, intelligentsia, all social forces, and the entire nation, becomes the leading class of society, when the people become masters of their destiny, and when there is a just policy, one can fulfill a nation's strivings for a better life in a short time. The Romanian people proved its great ability to overcome difficulties, cover several historical stages, and proceed to building a comprehensively developed socialist society and creating conditions for the advance toward communism. [cheers, chants]

All these great achievements strongly prove the correctness of the policy promoted by our party, which bases its entire activity on the invincible principles of scientific-socialism and the revolutionary materialistic-dialectical concept of the world and life, and creatively applies overall truths to conditions and realities prevailing in Romania. [applause] Throughout the period of socialist construction, particularly in the last 20 years, we proceeded from the fact that we must always bear in mind the huge changes that have occurred both in our fatherland and at the international level and the latest achievements of science and overall human knowledge. [paragraph continues]

We must always take into account both our own experience and the experience of other countries and peoples, rejecting any set-patterns and any mechanical copying or implementation of various organizational forms and methods no longer in accordance with realities in our fatherland. We believe that, in order to be true revolutionaries, we must adopt a firm stand against dogmatism and everything that is old and outdated, and broadly promote what is new and a revolutionary renewal spirit in all fields of activity. [cheers, chants]

We can state with full satisfaction that life and the socioeconomic development both in our country and at the international level have strongly proved the correctness of our party's activity and the path of our socialist construction, always in accordance with the realities and unanimous will of the Romanian people. [applause]

All these great achievements are the result of the self-denying work of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people; the youth were always active among them, answering the party's calls, and doing their duty for the cause of socialism by ceaselessly serving the people's interests and Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, all our people are fully engaged in implementing the Eighth 1986-90 5-Year Plan, the development prospects until the year 2000, the historic decisions of the 13th Party Congress, and the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society to ensure Romania's progress toward communism. The main targets of the new 5-year plan are our country's transition to a higher development stage, the stage of a medium-developed socialist country, and ensuring the intensive modernization and development of all sectors of activity, on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology. All our activity should give priority to strongly developing science and education and raising the overall cultural level, as key and decisive elements of our development and successful construction of socialism and communism. We must implement a new scientific-technological revolution and a new agrarian revolution. We must do all we can to keep pace with the great achievements and developments on a global level. [applause]

We must always bear in mind that one can only achieve a new social system and overall progress on the basis of the latest achievements of science, technology, and overall universal knowledge. At the same time, on the basis of plan provisions and of the adopted programs for the organization and modernization of the entire activity and for economic-financial standards, we will have to unswervingly improve all sectors and strongly increase labor productivity and economic efficiency and profitability, as essential prerequisites for implementing all development plans and programs. We must pay particular attention to firmly applying the new economic mechanism, along with unswervingly implementing self-management and self-financing in all fields of activity. The attainment of the current 5-year plan goals require greater concern with raising the quality and technological level of products. You are familiar with the provisions of our plans and progress and with the 13th Party Congress decisions, therefore I will not dwell on them now. However, all party-state bodies and revolutionary workers democracy bodies, including UCY organizations and the entire youth, must give priority to unflinchingly implementing all development plans and programs, which are decisive for the future development of our fatherland for raising the overall living standard of the people. [cheers, chants]

As you all know, in the first year of the current 5-year plan we scored important results in the development of industry, registering a 7.7 percent increase compared with the previous year; agriculture, which registered more than a 12 percent increase with a grain production of more than 28 million metric tons, the highest ever grain production in Romania's history to date; and the national income, which increased by more than 6 percent. [paragraph continues]

Thus, we laid a lasting foundation for the new 5-year plan. Provisions for this year also ensure the intensive development of all sectors of activity. The decisive factors now are the organization and implementing of all development programs and plans with the enhancement of a spirit of responsibility, order, and discipline in all fields. In this respect, I would also like to stress the contribution of youth organizations and all the young generation to all these great achievements, and the need for UCY organization and the entire youth to resolutely engage with all working people and the entire nation in unswervingly implementing this year's plan and the entire 5-year plan. As our youth have been present throughout the period of socialist construction on our great worksites and all large economic-industrial units, they must now become firmly involved in the activity of all socioeconomic units as well thereby making a greater contribution to attaining the goals of the current 5-year plan and ensuring the fatherland's progress toward communism. [cheers, chants]

As is well known, in order to develop the forces of production and harmoniously distribute them throughout the country, the party has adopted a number of measures over the past 20 years for improving management and the revolutionary workers democracy, as primary factors for the construction of socialism and communism. We have always proceeded from the fact that socialism can be built with the people and for the people. Having become for the first time in their history the true masters of the entire country's riches and their destiny, our people -- in full unity under the leadership of the RCP, the leading political force of the entire society -- are consciously fashioning their own free and independent future, the golden socialist and communist future. [cheers, chants]

More than 20 years ago we raised the issue of consideration of our people's specific features, asserting the revolutionary humanism, and building a humane socialism and communism. By developing and improving the democratic framework of state bodies, we proceeded to create new democratic management forms for all socioeconomic sectors, and o ensure the active participation of the working people, all social categories, and the entire nation in adopting and implementing our development plans and establishing the domestic and foreign policy of our state. For almost 20 years, councils of working people have been operating in all socioeconomic units, with workers representation amounting to at least 30 percent. We institutionalized the general meetings of working people -- in their capacity as owners, producers, and end-users -- which usually meet three times a year and discuss basic problems of their activity, establishing the overall plans and the programs and measures for their implementation. Since they manage and administer a part of the national wealth, represented by the fixed assets and means of production in each unit and sector, the working people, the true owners of all these assets, bear direct responsibility for utilizing and continuously developing all enterprises as an integral part of the entire nation's overall wealth. At the same time, we adopted the form of participation in the development fund with social shares, with each working man allowed to own social shares of an enterprise up to the sum of 100,000 lei, this will further strengthen the workers role as owners of the overall wealth entrusted to them and of the personal share they own. We arrived at this decision based on the capacity of working people, as owners of all the country's riches, can also own a certain part of an enterprise, as social shares. However, we will never allow somebody to own the means of production, which would amount to a return to the exploitation and oppression of the work of others. We have eliminated these things forever, and they will never return to our fatherland. [cheers, chants]

At the county level, we created appropriate bodies for coordinating and leading the activity of working people's councils. At a national level, every 5 years, we hold congresses of the working people and of agriculture, with some 11,000 people from scientific, educational, and cultural branches in attendance. [paragraph continues]

We also hold congresses of people's councils, which discuss key issues for the development of each sector and the entire country and elect the leading bodies for the period in between congresses. To all this, one should add the congresses of agricultural production cooperatives and of artisans and consumer cooperatives as well as the congresses of mass and public organizations, which together form the unique, overall framework of our revolutionary workers democracy.

Proceeding from the need to create an even better framework for the participation of all working people that do not belong to the RCP in the political life, we created their own organization, the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization [SDUO], with a membership that exceeds 4 million people. Therefore, one can state that over the past 20 years we have created a unique, broad democratic framework and system, superior to any forms of bourgeois democracy; a system which ensures the direct and broad participation of all social categories within the whole nation in guiding our socioeconomic life, and implementing domestic and foreign policy of our state, while consciously fashioning their future. [cheers, chants]

In all these bodies, beginning with the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and people's councils down to UCY and UCSAR organizations, the broad masses of youth actively participate in running all sectors of activity. In the referendum we held last November on a cutback in armaments and military expenditures, we granted people as young as 14 years of age the right to vote, believing that they, too, should have a say on a problem so important for the present and future of our fatherland. [cheers, chants]

We are now duty-bound to work to improve and develop democracy and the activity of all democratic bodies; this is a key element, I stress it again, for successfully building socialism and communism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

In the new stage of our society's development, an outstanding role devolves on continually raising the level of professional and scientific-technical training of all working people and all our youth. In this respect, the youth and their organizations must do their best, for with highly skilled youth and working peoples possessing high knowledge in all fields, we can expediently implement our development programs and plans. Only with people with high skills and scientific knowledge can we ensure our fatherland's further progress toward the high pinnacle of the communist society. [cheers, chants]

We paid and will continue to pay particular attention to raising revolutionary awareness, improving political-ideological education, and fashioning the new man with a high civic and revolutionary awareness, who is consciously building socialism and communism. We will always base our entire activity on the principles of scientific socialism, on the revolutionary concept of dialectical and historic materialism, and on the latest achievements of science and human knowledge in all fields of activity. Youth must be in the front ranks of the development of revolutionary awareness; they must further master everything that is new in all fields along with revolutionary concept and spirit about world, life, and world changes. We should never forget that the revolutionary process of social changes has not ended with the victory of the socialist revolution. We have entered a new and higher stage requiring new skills, revolutionary spirit, and firmer and more resolute self-denial. We must always study and comprehend new realities and equities that emerge, and we should act accordingly to ensure the continuation of the revolutionary process and the raising of socioeconomic changes to higher levels. This process is the very essence of revolutionary, materialist, dialectical, and historical concepts about world and life. [cheers, chants]

From the high rostrum of this large rally, I turn to the young Communists and the entire young generation with the following appeal: Dear young people and friends, the party and our socialist society have made great efforts to ensure and will continue to ensure wonderful living, working, and educational conditions for you. You are members of an organization with a glorious past of revolutionary struggle. Never forget that everything we have achieved and the wonderful conditions you enjoy today in all fields are the result of the revolutionary struggle and the work of your forefathers and parents, who overcame many hardships and deprivations to develop the fatherland and ensure best living conditions for the young generations and the entire nation. [cheers, chants]

Study and work. Work and study. You should master the best professional, technical, and scientific skills as well as the most advanced revolutionary concept of world and life. May you learn and grow up as true revolutionaries. You should always act in the spirit of revolutionary traditions of the UCY and our party. Always serve the cause of the people and their freedom and independence, and the cause of socialism and communism in our fatherland. [cheers, chants]

One of the great achievements of our party-state policy is the attainment of full equality of rights among all working people and all citizens of the fatherland, regardless of nationality. We are proud of this great achievement of socialism in our fatherland. Everything we have attained in the years of socialism as well as many achievements in the past are the result of the common labor of the working people, regardless of nationality. The great victories of socialism, namely the development of our fatherland's counties, science, culture, and education, the overall increased well-being and the improvements of our cities and villages which gives them a new appearance, all these are the result of united work under RCP leadership. We must firmly reject all forms of chauvinism, nationalism, and racism. We have all experienced the feuding policy promoted by exploiting classes and reactionary imperialist circles. However, we are also well aware that the working poeple have always fought together against common exploiters and that young communists, both Romanians and other nationalities, have fought on the same barricades, have been imprisoned in the same jails and camps, and have sacrificed their lives for the integrity of Romania and the victory of socialism. [cheers, chants]

We must expose without hesitation any such divisive manifestations. We must do all we can to continuously strengthen friendship, fraternity, and the unity of all our nation, regardless of nationality. The activity of the UCY and of the UCSAR, including the Organization of Pioneers and Falcons of the Homeland, must become a strong school for revolutionary education and fraternity among all the youth, regardless of origin or nationality. We all have the same homeland and we have the same future: the strong and independent socialist and communist Romania. We must do all we can in order to ensure the happiness and well-being of all those who live on this land of Socialist Romania. [cheers, chants]

We must strongly develop the sentiment of patriotic and socialist pride, the sentiment of friendship and international solidarity, with all the working people and with all the nations in the struggle for peace, for democracy, and for a better and more just world. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, on this great anniversary of the young generation, while recalling the glorious past of our people and youth, we must engage with all our forces in unflinching implementation of the wonderful socioeconomic development programs and plans. We have wonderful prospects, and fulfillment of these programs and plans up to the year 2000 will ensure implementation of the strategic objective of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the country's advance toward communism, continuously raising the material and spiritual force of our homeland. [applause]

Everything we have achieved so far required great efforts. There have been shortcomings and mistakes have been made, but the fact that characterizes the entire activity of the years of socialist construction is that the party, starting from the realities existing in our homeland, has known how fo find ways to eliminate negative situations and ensure firm progress; on the basis of this reality we firmly believe that under the leadership of our Communist Party we will defeat all difficulties and will ensure the victory of communism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

The young generation today has the great fortune of living in a stage of great revolutionary changes, which are decisive for the golden future of our homeland. Youth should engage with all its forces in fulfilling all the plans and programs and of raising our homeland to new peaks of progress and civilization. These open up wonderful prospects for asserting talent and the human personality in all the fields of activity. Everything we have achieved so far indicates the correctness of the party program and of the road we are traveling. Starting from the lessons of our society's development we should continuously strengthen the party and its unity, and the leading role of the party in all the fields of activity. We should ensure that the youth organization and all our youth is premanently led and guided by the party. This is the guarantee for the firm progress on the road of revolutionary development, of the new awareness, and of the assertion of the force of the youth in all the development of our society. We must do all we can -- and I primarily call on the youth, do all you can to be able to state with satisfaction and pride, that you always fulfilled your duty, where the party and people have asked for it, that you never avoided any difficulties, and that you have served and will always serve with boundless devotion the cause of socialism and communism. You must thoroughly train and work so that you deserve the trust of the party and people, and to ensure the firm advance of our people toward the high peaks of communist civilization. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, we place in the center of all our activity the unflinching implementation of the socioeconomic development and socialist construction plans and programs. At the same time, we carry out a broad international activity aimed at developing relations of cooperation and friendship with all the countries of the world regardless of their social system, and we actively participate in the struggle for disarmament, peace, and broad international cooperation.

The international situation continues to be very serious and complex as a result of the continuation of the arms race, of the accumulation of ever newer nuclear weapons, of persistence and even amplification of conflicts in various parts of our world, and the continuation of the policy of force and the threat of force and interference in domestic affairs of other states. The world economic situation, particularly the situation of developing countries, continues to worsen. Ever greater amounts of wealth accumulate in the hands of a small group of countries while the great majority of the countries of the world -- the developing countries -- become poorer and poorer. One can state that we witness the development of strong contradictions among various groups of countries, but most of all we witness the amplification of the gap between rich and poor countries, which is the strongest contradiction of our times.

Facts prove that there are still strong forces directed toward the policy of force and domination, toward the arms race and war. At the same time, the anti-imperialist and realist forces, which desire disarmament, peace and new international relations based on equality and mutual respect, have developed and become ever stronger. These forces are growing and can become so strong as to bring about a change in the course of international events. [paragraph continues]

Taking into account the huge amounts of nuclear weapons accumulated throughout the world, weapons able to destroy several times all mankind and life itself, the basic issue of our times is to halt the arms race and proceed to nuclear disarmament, to complete elimination of nuclear weapons, and to reducing conventional weapons under strict international control, and ensuring a lasting peace. There is no more important problem today than to do all we can for nuclear disarmament and ensure the supreme right of nations and people to life, freedom, and independence. [cheers, chants]

In this great struggle to defend the existence of life itself, the youth and the young generation everywhere have an increasing role to speak up and act together with all peace-loving people to ensure the future of mankind and peace and free development of every nation. Romania firmly speaks out against nuclear weapons and supports the program presented by the Soviet Union on eliminating the nuclear missiles by the year 2000. We have always spoken out for finding separate solutions to the problem of withdrawing intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe, as a first step toward the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons from Europe and from the world over. That is why we have hailed the Soviet proposal on solving the problem of intermediate-range nuclear missiles apart from other issues. We believe that now, on the basis of the Soviet proposals as well as of the proposals presented by the United States, there are real opportunities for reaching an agreement soon on eliminatng intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe. As these weapons are a direct concern of the European countries, we believe all nations of our continent and all European youth should most resolutely act and make a contribution, as soon as possible, to bring about agreement on this issue between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Likewise, we speak out for reducing conventional weapons. We believe the proposals advanced by the Warsaw Pact member socialist countries provide a solid foundation; we also believe a number of proposals of NATO member countries are basis for discussions. We particularly value the beginning of preliminary talks between the countries belonging to the two military blocks with a view to organize negotiations on this issue. Substantially reducing weapons, troops, and military expenditures, under strict control to ensure the balance of forces at the lowest possible level, is a vital requirement for peace in Europe and throughout the world. In this spirit, Socialist Romania is reducing unilaterally, by 5 percent, its arms, troops, and military expenditures. All our people, including the youth from 14 years on up manifested their unanimous desire for this reduction, for disarmament, and peace within the national referendum. [cheers, chants]

We believe that now, more than ever, is the time to proceed from talks, deeds, from declarations to concrete actions toward reducing weapons. The huge human, financial, and material resources expended on arms could be used for solving serious social problems in various countries and for assisting developing countries. Romania is acting with utmost determination for developing cooperation with all the countries of our continent. We actively participate in the European countries' meetings in Vienna, and we believe everything possible should be done to achieve ever better results on the road of disarmament, developing economic, technological, scientific, and cultural cooperation; and strengthening friendship among all the countries of our continent. We start from the need to achieve a new unity among the European countries, based on respect for independence and sovereignty, on noninterference in domestic affairs, and on respect for the social system of each country. We speak out for turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and free of foreign military bases, of peaceful cooperation, and of friendship among all the countries in this region. We support the establishment of weapons-free zones in the northern and central parts of Europe, and on other continents as well. I would like to express Socialist Romania's satisfaction with the ever greater number of countries and localities and towns in various countries on all the continents being declared zones free of nuclear weapons and zones of peace, firmly speaking out for the elimination of nuclear weapons. [paragraph continues]

The more peace zones, free of nuclear and chemical weapons and free of foreign military bases are established, the more intense the struggle will become, but better conditions will be created to achieve the aspirations of all mankind to live in a world free of nuclear and chemical zones, and free of wars and weapons. [cheers, chants]

Romania most resolutely speaks out for solutions to all the interstate conflicts solely through negotiations. We firmly speak out against the policy of apartheid in South Africa. We support the struggle the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] wages for Namibia's independence, just as we have always supported and continue to support people's struggle for independence and for consolidating and developing their sovereignty and freedom.

We believe that ensuring full equality of rights, independence, sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, nonrecourse to force of the use of force is today the vital requirement for a policy of peace and cooperation, for the peaceful future of the whole of mankind. [cheers, chants]

We must resolutely speak out for the respect of each nation's right to choose its own road of development in accordance with its wishes without any outside interference. Taking into consideration the serious economic situation of mankind but particularly of developing countries and of the widening gap between rich and poor countries, we firmly speak out for a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment. In this respect, an international conference sponsored by the United Nations should be organized with the participation of all developing and developed countries. It is the interest of both groups of countries to reach mutually acceptable solutions on all issues, including the issue of developing countries' gigantic foreign debts; these solutions should consider the serious situations of developing countries, ensure strong support in their development, and bring about the establishment of a new international economic order.

The very serious, complex political, military, and economic problems, achieving disarmament, and ensuring peace require the active participation of all countries, regardless of size or social system in solving these problems. We believe that a particularly important role is incumbent on the small and medium-sized countries, the developing and nonaligned countries, and we speak out for the enhancement of the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in solving all problems in the interest of each nation, peace, and international cooperation. Our party firmly speaks out for developing cooperation with all the communist and workers parties, socialist, social democratic parties, and with all democratic and national liberation forces. We consider strengthening cooperation among all progressive, realist, and democratic forces is a requirement in the struggle for peace and for a better and more just world.

In this respect, we believe that the youth organizations play an increasing role in uniting youth everywhere in the struggle for disarmament, peace, and in solving the serious problems of underdevelopment and ensuring equal cooperation among all the nations of the world. That is why, it is necessary that in the future too, the UCY and the UCSAR should strengthen their cooperation and collaboration with all the youth organizations and the youth everywhere, and should actively participate in the huge movement of the whole young generation which must play an increasingly active role in the struggle for disarmament and peace in ensuring their own future and life on our planet. [cheers, chants]

Although the international situation is serious, we believe that people and realistic forces everywhere, among whom the youth have a very important place, acting together can bring about a change in the current course of events, ensuring the triumph of reason, and impose disarmament, ensure peace, and the establishment of an equal and better world among all peoples and nations. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, the anniversary of the revolutionary organization of youth and students in our homeland must bring about an improvement and intensification of the activity of all organizations uniting the whole youth, and ensure the active participation in implementing the eighth 5-year plan along with the historical decisions of the 13th RCP Congress. It is necessary that all our youth be included among the ranks of the revolutionary youth and student organizations, thus guaranteeing the active participation of everyone in the activity of the organizations.

Perfecting the activity of the UCY and UCSAR organizations must lead to strengthening the spirit of combat and exactingness in work and education, and to strengthening the spirit of order, discipline, and responsibility. Democracy among the revolutionary youth organizations must markedly develop and at the same time, the critical and self-critical spirit should be strengthened as part and parcel of the educational work of shaping the youth for work and life in the spirit of revolutionary concepts. [applause]

All our communist actions should be based on the principles of socialist ethics, equity, and revolutionary humanism. The activity in the youth and student revolutionary organizations should be a high school for educating and shaping the youth for work, life, for arming them with the latest universal discoveries and knowledge, and for training and shaping our youth to enter the ranks of the RCP. [cheers, chants]

I express my belief that the young communists and the whole youth of our homeland will do all they can to ceaselessly raise the level of professional, scientific, and political training in order to learn about the latest discoveries in all the fields of activity, and to learn about the revolutionary spirit in work and life, and will permanently train to maintain in every field the high responsibility in managing various sectors of activity and in leading our people on the socialist and communist road, the road of well-being and happiness. [cheers, chants]

I thoroughly believe that all our youth, just as all our people, will act with utmost responsibility to make their increased contribution towords implementing the programs for developing the homeland and raising Romania to new peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

I believe that the young generation, its revolutionary organizations following the progressive, revolutionary traditions will unflinchingly implement the RCP policy, and will never spare efforts to always be at their duty to contribute to developing the material and cultural base of the homeland and to continuously develop the material and cultural well-being of our whole nation, as well as to continuously strengthen the independence and sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [cheers, chants]

With this belief I wish all young Communists and all their organizations and to all the youth ever greater fulfillments and successes in work, education, and life. I wish them an ever brighter future, freedom, independence, and peace in the Socialist and Communist Romania. Much health and happiness! [cheers, chants]

ASSEMBLY DECIDES TO BEGIN CHANGING CONSTITUTION

LD301101 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1031 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly today adopted a decision to start making changes to the Constitution, on the basis of the proposals of the SFRY Presidency. This was done on the basis of the agreement by all republican and provincial assemblies for the Constitution to be changed. At the same time, the chamber charged the SFRY Assembly Commission for Constitutional Questions with drawing up draft constitutional amendments by 31 July. In so doing, it was concluded today, the commission should take into account all suggestions so far submitted that fall within the context of the SFRY Presidency's proposals for changing the Constitution.

FEC TO TAKE 'RIGOROUS MEASURES' ON PRICE RISES

LD272229 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade [dateline as received] -- The FEC will be forced to take more rigorous measures if prices continue to rise during April and May at the same rate as they did in the previous months of the year. This was stated by Aleksander Donev, federal secretary for market and general economic affairs, at today's session of the Committee of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces for Market and Prices.

Stressing that the authorized federal organs continuously monitor trends in the market, Donev said that the FEC would not hesitate to repeat a decision on restoring the prices for those producers who do not realize the agreed policy. Representatives of the FEC today warned that if the inflation continued at this rate, it would reach nearly 130 percent by the end of the year. This would seriously threaten the implementation of intervention laws, which were also adopted by the SFRY Assembly.

FEC DISCUSSES SOCIAL ASSETS LAW AMENDMENTS

LD270950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council (presided over by Janez Zemljaric) met today to establish the proposed changes and amendments to the law on the temporary ban on distributing certain social assets for personal income and joint expenditure for this year above the growth of work productivity. The Federal Executive Council is determined that the essence and aim of this law will be implemented. This was also confirmed in the appropriate bodies of the SFRY Assembly.

The proposed changes and amendments deal in an appropriate way with the questions of harmonizing personal incomes of those organizations of associated labor whose business activity has a seasonal character or long production cycle, as well as those who behaved responsibily and economically last year in distributing income. This also refers to organizations of social activity, whose funds for the rationalization of personal incomes of self-managing communities of interest for last year have been carried over to this year.

According to the proposed changes to the law, organizations of associated labor whose production has a seasonal character cannot distribute social assets for the payment of net personal incomes for this year above the amount established as the average personal income per worker, based on the amount paid for the appropriate accounting period last year. This amount can be increased up to the level of the rate of growth of its work productivity, and at the most up to the rate of the increase of the average monthly income per worker for this year.

The users of social assets who have paid the advance payment of net personal incomes for the fourth quarter of the last year at the amount of the advance payment for the third quarter of 1986 can increase the amount of assets for personal incomes for the last quarter of the last year up to the rate of growth of net personal incomes per worker in the economy on the territory of the republic or province. The rate of growth of personal incomes of those employed in the organs and organizations of the federation can be increased only up to the rate of net personal income in the economy of Yugoslavia.

It is also specified that if the user of social assets for the payment of net personal incomes established the amount lower than the guaranteed personal income, it can carry out the payment of personal incomes at their guaranteed amount.

The Yugoslav Social Accountancy Service, on the basis of data from final accounts for last year, will establish and publish, as it is proposed, the rates of accumulation according to sub groups in the republic or province, while the federal statistics organization will publish the rate of growth of the net personal income per worker.

The session participants established a draft law on the program of technical and technological modernization of the federal organs by 1990, as well as a draft law on establishing the overall amount of assets for financing modernization programs.

The Federal Executive Council also established stands on comments and proposals of the appropriate working bodies of the Yugoslav Assembly on draft regulations concerning harmonization procedure.

The Federal Executive Council also established a platform for the participation of the Yugoslav delegation at a meeting with representatives of the creditor governments in connection with the realization of the second phase of the consolidation of the Yugoslav debt, which will be held in Paris at the end of March.

POLITIKA SEES INCOME LAW 'AMENDED VERY SOON'

AU261240 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 87 p 9

[S. Vasiljevic, Lj. Cudomirovic article "Only Justified Changes"]

[Text] According to the announcement on the FEC session held the day before yesterday and the debate at the SFRY Assembly, the Law on Temporary Ban of Part of Social Resources for Personal Incomes and Communal Spending will be amended very soon. Of course, what is involved is not abandoning the essence of this law, but only improving it with a view to correct the injustices that have already appeared in the practice so far.

One can see from the concise announcement on this session that a directive has already been issued to corresponding federal organs "to reexamine the effect the law has on organizations with a seasonal character of production, the ones with the long production cycle, and organizations which behaved responsibly and economically in distribution during 1986, and to propose appropriate measures if necessary." The conclusion of the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber at its session the day before yesterday was even more definite: Considering failures and weaknesses, the law should be amended.

It is therefore almost certain that the law will be changed. None of the officials could confirm all the details of the forthcoming changes because, among other reasons, of the fact that the work on this is under way in the respective bodies. Nevertheless, according to what is known the changes will primarily make easier the work of organizations in which the results of operations depend primarily on the season. Those are first of all organizations dealing in agriculture, plant production that is, then the part of construction whose work depends on weather conditions, as well as part of catering and tourist organizations. In all those organizations, the increase of the revenue in the first months of this year will not enable an increase of personal incomes in conformity with the present provisions of the law; therefore they would be affected very much by the great price increase. There is a similar situation with organizations in which the production process lasts longer, such as ship building for instance.

Particularly grave are the consequences of the illogicality of the law because its provisions which affected collectives that behaved sparingly and economically last year (especially during the last quarter and according to final accounts). It seems that many collectives paid attention to the accumulation and did not distribute everything they could according to regulations. They now have less than those whose distribution was generous just before the intervention law was adopted.

The injustice done to a part of the noneconomic sector will also be removed. According to official statements, the FEC noticed a long time ago that the situation is complex in a part of the sector of education and health. This was not only because the level of personal incomes in some non-economic acitivites is coordinated retrogradely with the trend of incomes in the economy, but also because the self-managing interest communities did not always pay the money in time. Thereby, some organizations paid much lower personal incomes than they could have otherwise, so they are affected even more by the limits imposed by the law.

Personal Income Increase

AU251115 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 87 p 9

[Unattributed Report: "Incomes for January and February"]

[Text] According to the latest information of the Social Accounting Service, the total amount of money paid out for personal incomes in January and February in the whole of the country was 112 percent higher compared with the same period last year. The noneconomic sector leads the table again. While personal incomes in the economic sector rose 109 percent, in the social sector they rose 113 percent, in the self-managing interest communes 117 percent, and financial organizations 136 percent.

Compared with January last year, in the first month this year the nominal increase in the amount of money paid out for personal incomes was 111 percent, while the real increase was 12 percent. The increase in the amount of money for personal incomes in Bosnia and Hercegovina was 108 percent, in Montenegro 92 percent, in Croatia 108 percent, Macedonia 51 percent, Slovenia 140 percent, Serbia 103 percent, Kosovo 87 percent, and Vojvodina 116 percent.

VHROVEC RULES OUT EXTRAORDINARY LCY CONGRESS

LD272306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Split, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- The top leadership of our country does not hold the view that there is a need to convene an extraordinary LCY Congress, Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, said when addressing the political aktiv of Dalmatia today.

Speaking at greater length on the country's current political and economic situation, Josip Vrhovec said that we are faced with a difficult situation but that we do not have a crisis of intranational relations. There is a crisis in the leadership structures, and there are attempts to direct this crisis toward a crisis of intranational relations, which we must use all our powers to categorically prevent. It is encouraging to recognize, Josip Vrhovec said, that in our existence as a whole, even when we take account of all the negative factors hampering us, there are nevertheless positive processes and phenomena, which in the final analysis are influential in our not having social unrest. For Josip Vrhovec a key issue is the overproduction of paper, and conclusions that constantly speak of changes that do not take place. Let us answer the question: What awaits us this year? Will this be a year of change, or will we continue to fall deeper into crisis. What has happened to date offers no encouragement, because if the process continues like this it will be yet another wasted year, which would lead to further disturbances.

Jopsip Vrhovec stressed that at present it is essential to strengthen trust in the political forces under the LC's leadership, but that in order to acquire this trust the LC must make further steps toward the democratization of party life, for the sake of greater unity not by returning to the old formulas with tendencies that pull us toward mediocrity.

Dwelling on the question of the conduct of economic policy, Vrhovec said he believes that it is most important to know who is to pay the price of stabilization, and to what extent. It is well known, Vrhovec stressed, that the accumulation has been eroded in advance to a great extent through foreign debts that did not yield the expected results and through an irregular system of payments. Someone must pay for this, and so far we have been getting away with inflation, which only means delays and a deepening of the crisis. Josip Vrhovec concluded that we must settle accounts, and the sooner we break the vicious circle of inflationary retreat from settling accounts, the sooner we will obtain relief. Within this context he also spoke on the intervention law for the sake of establishing a balance between personal incomes and productivity. The law has caused great problems, and those who simply say that the law is bad and that it will not be implemented are wrong. If things develop thus it will mean that we do not have a legal system, Vrhovec concluded.

Presidium To Meet 20 April

LD270912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Belgrade 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a session chaired by Milanko Renovica, today discussed preparations for the next session of the LCY Central Committee, at which ideopolitical trends in society and the tasks of the LC will be discussed. The Presidium decided that this session of the Central Committee should be held on 28 April 1987.

The Presidium also discussed the report on ideopolitical and socioeconomic questions and problems contained in the complaints and appeals sent to the LCY Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee Presidium. [passage omitted]

WAITERS ON STRIKE FAIL TO SERVE MIKULIC, DOLANC

AU271927 [Editorial Report] Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No 266 on 24 March carries three articles mentioning a strike of waiters at a Kranjska Gora hotel: on pages 7-9 a 2,100-word article by Gojko Marinkovic entitled "Life or Government," on pages 10-11 a 2,00-word commentary, "This Government Will Not Resign," by Drago Buvac, and on page 55 a 1,000-word commentary, "Let Desa Be Bored," by Tomislav Butorac.

Gojko Marinkovic concludes his article, which deals with the economic intervention law and the 17 March FEC members' press conference, by saying the following.

"Some foreign and domestic newspapers reported recently that waiters of the Kompas Hotel went on strike on 13 March, with the results that the dining hall was locked for as long as 35 minutes. Waiters from Ljubljana were immediately called to help. There would not have been anything strange or attractive in all this had the guests that evening been Stane Dolanc, Branko Mikulic, and Ivan Stambolic."

Commenting on the intervention law and reaction to it, Drago Buvac says among other things that "if one excludes irrestible journalistic pearls like the one on Slovene waiters being on strike and therefore refusing to serve our high officials, even the premier himself, the serious press reported on our wave of strikes -- seriously."

In "Let Desa Be Bored," Tomislav Butorac comments on a statement by THE TIMES of London correspondent Desa Trevisan published in the 3 March DANAS in which he speaks of being bored in Yugoslavia because nothing interesting in happening; according to Butorac, the strikes have changed this situation. Among other foreign reports on strikes, Butorac notes that Deutsche Welle radio carried a POLITIKA EKSPRES report "that waiters at a Kranjska Gora Hotel refused to serve Stane Dolanc, Branko Mikulic, and their party. One had to bring waiters from Ljubljana in order to normalize the work of the restaurant at least a little."

SERBIAN STRIKES LONGER, MORE EXTENSIVE THAN IN '86

AU271725 Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No 266, 24 Mar 87 p 8

[Mirjana Bozic report: "More and Longer"]

[Excerpts] The implementation of the economic intervention law regulating personal incomes and linking them to the average personal income earned during the last quarter of last year, has not so far caused any greater discontent or larger work stoppages, the Serbian Trade Unions Federation Council assesses. Radenko Puzovic, member of the Council Presidium of the Serbian Trade Union Federation and president of the Commission for the Protection of Self-Managing Rights and Social Property and the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, says that according to available data there were 75 work stoppages on the territory of Serbia proper from 1 January to 17 March, which is 35 work stoppages more than in the same period last year. Those stoppages involved 8,517 workers, 5,717 more last year. The length of work stoppages also increased in proportion to their number. Most work stoppages are connected with the amount of personal incomes and their timely distribution. [passage omitted]

From the end of February to 17 March, 17 work organizations reacted to the intervention law by holding work stoppages (17 out of the total of 75 for January, February, and March), Misa Vele, professional aide at the Sebian Trade Union Federation Council, says. Vele points out that as a result of different methods in monitoring and registering work stoppages (some people represent a stoppage that lasted 2 or more days as several stoppages and not one) there are different figures on their number in the press. Work stoppages are still most frequent among manual workers in the metal and textile industries.

According to Tomislav Mladenovic, president of the Serbian Committee for Labor, there are somewhat more stoppages in the 26 February-18 March period, but he also points out that in their reports, each basic organization or work organization which is a part of a composite work organization was registered as having carried out a separate work stoppage. Thus, according to the data available at the Serbian Committee for Labor, there were 53 work stoppages involving 6,650 workers. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO BAKERS RESTORE DEC '86 BREAD PRICES

LD260404 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0948 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Summary] Pristina, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- Following last week's decision by the Federal Executive Council to restore the prices of some products, bread bakers in Kosovo restored their prices to the level of December 1986.

TITO PHOTOGRAPHS VANDALIZED IN KOSOVO

AU261902 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] It was announced today that unknown persons damaged 17 photographs of Comrade Tito, which were part of an exhibition entitled "Tito and the Socialist Revolution 1941-1942," at the [name indistinct] School in Prizren. In addition to Comrade Tito's photographs, the exhibition also showed photographs of some of his co-militants. But only Comrade Tito's pictures were severely damaged. The Prizren Commune People's Defense and Social Self-Defense Committee severely condemned this inimical act. The security organs are investigating the case.

KUCAN SPEAKS IN LJUBLJANA ON SLOVENE 'SYNDROME'

AU282146 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 87 p 6

[D. Damjanovic report: "Democracy as Provocation"]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 11 Mar -- The current sociopolitical situtation in Ljubljana and the realization of the Congress' conclusions -- these were the subjects of the 5-hour discussion today by a broad aktiv of the LC of Ljubljana, in which Milan Kucan, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Slovenia also took part. [passage omitted]

Stating that a syndrome of Slovenes and Slovene Communists has been created in Yugoslavia, Kucan said that it was a question to what extent the Slovenes themselves contributed to it, and how much and for what reason others did. Along with this negative syndrome, a negative stereotype of a Communist is spreading in Slovenia, and according to Kucan this is a time when it is not at all pleasant to be a Slovene or a Slovene Communist.

The articles in NOVA REVIJA and reaction to these articles certainly nourished this negative syndrome. According to Kucan, there is therefore no doubt whether a democratic discussion should be started and administrative measures should be taken against the NOVA REVIJA articles. As he put it, Slovene Communists decided in favor of a democratic disussion at their 10th congress, not because of NOVA REVIJA, but because of an open struggle against unacceptable theses, some of which are advocated in NOVA REVIJA. In his opinion, the ideological message of NOVA REVIJA should be exposed.

Unacceptable Slogan [subhead]

Examining the slogan that has been launched, to the effect that a book should be answered by a book, which the NOVA REVIJA writers have exploited, Kucan stressed that this slogan is unacceptable, because it obviously alludes to the criminal Code book. He advocated the idea that NOVA REVIJA should get a public answer, and not only an answer through [LCY or SAWP] forums. In his opinion, the impression in the public is that pressure is exercised at present by power centers in official forums against the power centers that have arisen around NOVA REVIJA. Therefore it is not good that forums should do the answering; the answer should be public and should express the general resistance of the public or rather of actual public opinion. This answer must be absolutely independent of the power centers and should stand on its own.

Advocating a respect for the law which best ensures democracy, because infringement of the law cannot be and is not democracy, Kucan opposed all aspects of repression. Since the law exists, one should not start something at the request of a body or a distinguished individual, and also not by publicly appealing to the public prosecutor through the information media, because this also means exerting pressure. It is only necessary to clearly state that democracy as provocation is impossible. One cannot examine whether anybody at NOVA REVIJA had bad or good intentions, but one can examine what the consequences of such behavior are.

Against a General Conflict with Young People [subhead]

Referring to the complexities of all the events in Ljubljana, Kucan expressed the opinion that this should not be a reason for a general conflict with the young generation. One should find strength for reflection, one should find understanding for the young generation and its position in the present crisis situation, when it is inheriting the debts of the fathers, when employment is uncertain, and when it is facing the school reform. [paragraph continues]

Unless prospects are opened for the young people and a hand is extended to them, there will be more alternative movements and more NOVA REVIJA. The position of youth does not change on the basis of a picture at the stadium [alluding to the display at the Yugoslav People's Army Stadium in Belgrade on Youth Day], Kucan said.

Stating that Slovene youth does not want such a relay race, Kucan expressed the opinion that one should examine whether it could be organized in some other way, and one should thus reject and prevent excesses such as the spoof on the relay baton in the center of Ljubljana, which in Kucan's words was pure hooliganism. Thus the young people who have endeavored to do something and perhaps to improve something are now brought into a position where they are labeled as fascist. One should therefore determine what the real relevant problems are and what is a marginal issue. One should not waste strength on marginal issues, such as civilian instead of military service, but a position should be taken quickly.

As relevant issues, Kucan listed the ambition to measure up to world market criteria, to solve the problem of employment, and to ensure further economic and social development. In these cases the Communists involve the public in proper issues. In these cases, the young people are also involved in proper issues. [passage omitted]

Having stressed that the sociopolitical situation in Slovenia is complex, Kucan said that the feeling of the people will be best shown by the number of newly admitted LC members in the first year after the Congress, as well as by the opinion poll on whether the LC policy has been in accordance with the interests of the people, which is being conducted in Slovenia.

VETERANS OFFICIAL WARNS OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD261612 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1025 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- Counterrevolutionary forces have expanded and are openly and freely acting with the aim of seriously undermining the foundations of our socialist society, while our attitude toward all this is almost opportunistic. There are no grounds here for polemics or for application of the method of using a book to attack another book. Instead, we should take the same measures as did the Belgrade LC City Committee in the cases of the Memorandum and Solidarity Fund, or the Slovene Federation of Associations of National Liberation War Veterans [SUBNOR] Republican Board in the case of NOVA REVIJA. We are supporting and joining in such an activity, stressed Stanko Matijasevic, president of the Belgrade SUBNOR, in his report at today's annual session of the capital's SUBNOR city board.

MIKULIC OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRG REVIEWED

Makes Statement

AU271653 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Branko Mikulic, FEC president, who is on an official and friendly visit to the FRG, met Yugoslavs at our embassy in Bonn today and on that occasion assessed the Yugoslav-German relations and talks:

[Begin Mikulic recording] The talks have been very substantial, particularly since we conducted them without diplomatic cliches. We discussed very specific problems of advancing bilateral cooperation between our two countries. In this respect it must be kept in mind that economic and other relations between our two countries are very developed. The FRG is Yugoslavia's most important EEC partner, and in general it ranks among the countries with which our overall cooperation is most developed.

In the talks we conducted with Federal Chancellor Kohl, Foreign Minister Genscher, and Bundestag President Jenninger, we comprehensively examined the conditions and opportunities for future cooperation between our countries on foundations of equality and in our mutual interest.

We did not come to the FRG with a request that anything be solved that would not comply with the specific interests of the FRG. The talks embraced questions of how to advance trade and industrial cooperation, in which a significant tradition has been established. We paid special attention to the opportunities, or rather to perceiving the conditions, for joint investment in the field of farming, tourism, construction of the road network in Yugoslavia and of infrastructure in general, and of course to joint investment in the field of industry where a tradition has been established.

Furthermore, we also examined the possibilities of Yugoslavia's joining the technological development program within Eureka, and we assessed that prospects exist for our associated labor organizations becoming involved in this program.

In particular we discussed the position of our workers that are temporarily working in this country, and of course their role -- about which we heard very many compliments by our hosts -- in strengthening friendship and cooperation between our two countries. We also discussed this question separately as regards the need to open up the process of reintegrating our workers, or rather, their return to their homeland, and in this respect we jointly noted that opportunities exist, among other things through our creating conditions in our legislation for larger investment of personal funds in the development of small businesses, about which I had a special meeting with the representatives of our workers in Belgrade in January. We have taken measures to promote these opportunities in legislation and in social discussions about the taxation system and taxation policy.

Furthermore, we exchanged views on the possibilities for increasing the monies in the Reintegration Fund, and for relocating some labor-intensive industrial capacities from the FRG to Yugoslavia, so that in this respect, too, conditions would be created so that the need for such production in the FRG would be met, but a part of this production would be transferred to Yugoslavia.

I particularly wish to stress our satisfaction at having had the opportunity to meet distinguished representatives of the economies of the FRG and the SFRY. At this meeting, we discussed the conditions for a further advancement of cooperation between our two countries in the field of the economy.

All in all, I would say that we are very satisfied with the content of the talks. We agreed to intensify the cooperation between our two countries. I believe that the talks that we conducted these 2 days will provide an incentive for raising the overall bilateral, and especially economic, cooperation between our two countries to a much higher level. [end recording]

Talks Deemed 'Businesslike'

AU291730 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 29 Mar 87

[From the "Sunday at 10" program; Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Excerpts] What characterized the talks held in Bonn in particular was, as the president of FEC said, the fact that they were not full of diplomatic phraseology. In other words, the talks were concrete, open (otvoreni], and, above all, businesslike. [passage omitted]

Branko Mikulic spoke with FRG businessmen as well as with our laborers working in the FRG. Perhaps the most interesting part of his talks with German businessmen is that part which refers to the political situation in our country and the strikes that took place recently. It is known that the foreign press last weekend contained gross distortions and manipulations of parts of Branko Mikulic's interview to DER SPIEGEL, granted on the eve of his visit to the FRG and this therefore provided the president of the FEC with an opportunity to give some explanations himself.

Speaking about the recent 100 or so strikes, Branko Mikulic said that they were short work stoppages and that force was not used anywhere. We discuss things together as members of a family and believe that we cannot distribute what we do not have, and that we must get rid of illusions that we can live above our realistic means, said Branko Mikulic. As far as strikes are concerned, the president of the FEC said that they were not social unrest, but, as he said, social misunderstandings, and that the Yugoslav system withstood all tests that some other systems in a better economic position than Yugoslavia would find difficult to understand.

Regarding the anxiety of German businessmen about the political and economic situation in Yugoslavia, which is partly the result of the foreign press's recent incorrect and subjective writing, Mikulic said: "Yugoslavia is in safe hands and will remain what it is; free, independent, and nonaligned."

It is in fact in this context that the need for a joint solution to difficulties in economic relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC was pointed out in Bonn. In his talks with Branko Mikulic, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher agreed that our country must be given freer access to the EEC market, modern technology, as well as new financial support, which we are insisting on at present. In that respect Genscher was explicit. He said that political support for Yugoslavia in its attempts to stabilize itself economically and to become a good economic partner must also have material backing. [passge omitted]

LOLIC, CPCZ'S FOJTIK DISCUSS MEDIA COOPERATION

LD260333 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, March 25 (TANJUG) -- Cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC), and overall Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations are favourable and successful, and the two countries are prepared to promote them still further -- it was appraised today during a talk between executive secretary of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee Marko Lolic and secretary of the KSC Central Committee Jan Fojtik who is in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee.

Centering their talk on the role of public information media in the two countries, they pointed out that the further development of cooperation in this province should not be affected by the different positions of media and information systems in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

They also discussed international topics and developments within the workers and other progressive movements in the world.

SOCIALIST ALLIANCE HEAD RECEIVES PLO DELEGATION

LD270631 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1541 GMT 26 Mar 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will go on giving its all-round moral, political and material support to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in the struggle for materialising justified historical aspirations of the Palestinian people, Nenad Bucin, president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, said in a talk with the visiting PLO delegation here today.

The members of the PLO delegation led by Abu Mazin [Mahmud Abbas] visiting Yugoslavia at an invitation from the Socialist Alliance voiced their great gratitude to Yugoslavia for its steadily and consistently supporting the Palestinian people's struggle for legitimate national rights.

Being confirmed in the present situation is that the Palestine question means the gist of the Middle East Crisis, it was stated during today's talk. Peace and Security in the Middle East region will be in jeopardy as long as the Palestine problem has not been solved on lasting and principled grounds with the PLO's equal participation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, it was evaluated.

MAMULA ENDS VISIT TO KUWAIT, RETURNS

LD271715 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1002 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, March 27 (TANJUG) -- The federal secretary for foreign affairs, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, who was on a four-day official and friendly visit to Kuwait at the head of the delegation of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, has returned to Belgrade.

During his stay in that friendly and nonaligned country, Admiral Mamula and members of the delegation were received by the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah. During this meeting the two sides conferred on bilateral relations and especially on the situation in the region of the Gulf.

The federal secretary for national defence was received also by the Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al Sabah. Admiral Mamula met also the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al Sabah.

Admiral Mamula conferred on the questions of inter-army cooperation with his host, the minister of defense of Kuwait, Shaykh Salim al-Sabah. It was assessed that cooperation between the Armed Forces of Kuwait and Yugoslavia is developing successfully but it was noted that there are favorable conditions for this cooperation being even more fruitful.

Within the framework of the visit to Kuwait, the guests from Yugoslavia visited certain units and institutions of the Kuwaiti Armed Forces.

FEDERAL SOCIAL COUNCIL VIEWS FOREIGN RELATIONS

AU261651 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] The Federal Social Council for International Relations has discussed relations with neighboring countries. It was pointed out that one of the priorities of Yugoslav foreign policy is to develop good-neighbor cooperation. Relations with the neighboring countries essentially affect the overall international position of Yugoslavia and its security.

With its principled policy toward its neighbors, our country confirmed last year that it was an active contributor to good-neighborliness, stability, and peace in this region. Yugoslavia is determined to overcome certain difficulties in relations with some neighbors through a constant advancement of relations and development of cooperation, and not through a policy of aggression and confrontation.

It was also stressed that Yugoslavia will continue to strive in the future for a strengthening of mutual cooperation among the Balkan countries, of trust, and of security, and for transforming the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation without nuclear arms.

It was stressed at the council session that national minorities should constitute a bridge of cooperation and understanding, and not a bone of contention.

BRIEFS

DANISH AMBASSADOR LEAVING -- Belgrade, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Christian Frederik Kisum, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark in the SFRY, prior to his departure from Yugoslavia. A friendly talk took place on this occasion. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1134 GMT 26 Mar 87 LD]

DJURETIC BOOK BANNED -- Belgrade, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- A three-man council of the Belgrade District Court today pronounced a verdict banning all the three editions of Veselin Djuretic's book "The Allies and the Yugoslav War Drama." The court council established that this book makes false claims aimed at reaffirming the Chetnik movement and giving it a meaning different from the one it had during the national liberation war. [Text] [Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1522 GMT 26 Mar 87 LD]